



## Concussion in amateur rugby union in Ireland

Liston, KK. (Accepted/In press). Concussion in amateur rugby union in Ireland. In *Unknown Host Publication* Sociological Association of Ireland.

[Link to publication record in Ulster University Research Portal](#)

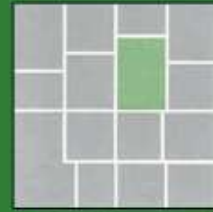
**Published in:**  
Unknown Host Publication

**Publication Status:**  
Accepted/In press: 06/05/2017

**Document Version**  
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

**General rights**  
Copyright for the publications made accessible via Ulster University's Research Portal is retained by the author(s) and / or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing these publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

**Take down policy**  
The Research Portal is Ulster University's institutional repository that provides access to Ulster's research outputs. Every effort has been made to ensure that content in the Research Portal does not infringe any person's rights, or applicable UK laws. If you discover content in the Research Portal that you believe breaches copyright or violates any law, please contact [pure-support@ulster.ac.uk](mailto:pure-support@ulster.ac.uk).



The Sociological Association of  
Ireland (SAI)

# The Sociological Association of Ireland (SAI) **44th Annual Conference**

**Ulster University, 5-6 May 2017**  
**#SAIConf2017**

Supported by Ulster University Institute for Research in Social  
Sciences and the School for Sociology and Applied Social Studies



## *"Sociological Futures"* *44<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference, 2017*

The SAI Annual Conference provides a unique opportunity for sociologists across the island working in all fields to present research and engage in debate with each other. This year, there are a range of global challenges which prompt us to reflect on changing social relations on the island and beyond.

Among these, Brexit requires us to ask questions about connections across the island of Ireland and our relationship with Europe, both within the discipline of Sociology and in our wider societal relations. We are confronted with questions about community, citizenship, mobility, identity, justice, rights, and inclusion, and these affect a wide range of areas of research for sociologists. Understandings of wellbeing, belonging and access to services and opportunities, as well as of barriers to those, are crucial to responding robustly to the challenges we are presented with. Alongside these, there are rapidly changing pressures on academic sociologists, and questions of accountability and partnership are at the centre of disciplinary debates today.

Sociology as a discipline will have a critical contribution to make to these crucial contemporary debates. Yet across the island, sociology has experienced pressures due to market led models of educational provision, increasing precarity in academic posts, new modes of restructuring and managing higher education and the separation of Sociology as a subject from its disciplinary role. These may impact upon the capacity of sociologists across the island of Ireland to fulfil their roles as public intellectuals to the benefit of Irish society, raising professional and disciplinary issues for academics in this field.

We are delighted to host the Sociological Association of Ireland's 44<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference at Ulster University, and to offer a varied and high quality programme of contributions from scholars from Ireland, the United Kingdom, Italy, Austria, Turkey, Canada and the USA. We look forward to a great conference, and hope that you enjoy your visit to the city of Belfast.

Thanks for support for the conference go to the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences and the School of Sociology and Applied Social Studies at Ulster University, Dr Kris Lasslett, Professor Sam McCready, Professor Paul Seawright, and Deborah Coey.

## Sociology at Ulster University

Sociology at Ulster University is based in the School of Sociology and Applied Social Studies, in the Faculty of Social Sciences. Our degrees are currently at the Jordanstown and Magee (Derry) campuses, moving to the new Belfast campus in 2019.

Staff are supported by the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences (IRiSS), alongside neighbouring social science disciplines, providing a collaborative and interdisciplinary environment for our research and impact activities.

We have an active student Sociology Society, which organises social events, trips, charity events and debates, as well as informally coordinating class representation.



Professor Patricia Lundy, Professor of Sociology

<http://www.socsci.ulst.ac.uk/sociology/profiles/p.lundy/>



Dr Susan Hodgett, Senior Lecturer

<http://www.socsci.ulst.ac.uk/sociology/profiles/sl.hodgett/>



Dr Ciaran Acton, Lecturer

<https://www.ulster.ac.uk/staff/c-acton>



Dr Ciaran Burke, Lecturer

<https://www.ulster.ac.uk/staff/c-burke>



Dr Michael Mahadeo, Lecturer  
<https://www.ulster.ac.uk/staff/ma-mahadeo>



Dr Bernadette McCreight, Lecturer  
<https://www.ulster.ac.uk/staff/bs-mccreight>



Dr Philip McDermott, Lecturer  
<http://www.socsci.ulster.ac.uk/sociology/profiles/p.mcdermot/research.phtml>

Dr Lucy Michael, Lecturer  
<https://www.ulster.ac.uk/staff/l-michael>

## Sociological Association of Ireland Executive Committee 2016-17

**Dr Paul Ryan - President**

National University of Ireland Maynooth

**Dr Anne Byrne - Vice President**

National University of Ireland Galway

**Dr Matt Bowden - Treasurer**

Dublin Institute of Technology

**Dr Colin Coulter - Membership Secretary**

National University of Ireland Maynooth

**Dr Lucy Michael - Minutes Secretary**

Ulster University

**Dr Kieran Keohane - Committee Member**

University College Cork

**Clay Darcy - Committee Member & Postgraduate Representative**

University College Dublin

**Dr. Jill O'Mahony - Committee Member**

Waterford Institute of Technology

**Dr James Carr - Committee Member**

University of Limerick

**Dr Eoin Flaherty - Committee Member**

University College Dublin

## Conference Programme at a Glance

### Friday

9.30am Registration desk open (Coffee on arrival 10am)				
Session 1 10.30-11.30 (60 Mins)	Paper session: Exclusive histories <i>BA-00-021</i>	Paper session: Technology and sociological futures <i>BA-00-022</i>	Paper session: Migration Contexts <i>BA-02-005</i>	Paper session: Embodying professional lives <i>BA-03-022</i>
Session 2 11.30 - 1.00 (90 mins)	PANEL: The normative and relational in sociology <i>BA-00-021</i>	SYMPOSIUM: The Troubles and Issues with Irish Identity <i>BA-00-022</i>	Paper session: Work, income, gender and race <i>BA-02-005</i>	Paper session: Media and Power <i>BA-03-022</i>
1.00 – 1.45	Lunch & Poster Exhibition			
Session 3 1.45-3.15 (90 mins)	PANEL: Generation What: Changes and Continuities in Irish Society <i>Conor Theatre</i>	ROUNDTABLE: Immigrants as Outsiders on the Island of Ireland <i>BA-00-021</i>	Paper session: Sociological teaching for the future <i>BA-02-005</i>	Paper session: Austerities, inequality and well-being <i>BA-00-022</i>
3.15-3.30	Coffee			
Session 4 3.30-4.30 (60 mins)	Paper session: New mobilisations, old issues: the power of protest - part 1 <i>BA-00-021</i>	Paper session: Considering emotions <i>BA-00-022</i>	Paper session: Assessing wellbeing <i>BA-02-005</i>	Paper session: Digital Sociology <i>BA-00-022</i>
4.30 – 6.00	Keynote speaker Dr. Richard Barbrook, author of <i>Imaginary Futures</i> <i>Conor Theatre</i>			
7.00	Drinks reception			
7.30	Conference Dinner @ Europa Hotel Piano Restaurant – additional booking required Great Victoria St, Belfast BT2 7AP			

## Conference Programme at a Glance

### Saturday

9.30am Registration desk open (Coffee on arrival 10am)				
Session 5 10.30-11.30 60 mins	Paper session: (In)tolerances BA-00-021	Paper session: Nationalism and its exclusions BA-00-022	Paper session: New mobilisations, old issues: the power of protest - part 2 BA-02-005	Paper session: Sports as Society BA-03-022
Session 6 11.30 – 1.00 90 mins	PANEL: Journalism, Discourse and Inequality Conor Theatre	PANEL: Belfast: Reproducing or Transcending Ethno-national Conflict BA-00-022	Paper session: Well-being in crisis BA00-021	Paper session: Migrant narratives and modes of being BA-02-005
1.00 -2.15	Lunch AGM begins 1.15pm, Conor Lecture Theatre			
Session 7 2.15-3.45 90 mins	Roundtable: Debating the International Panel on Social Progress’s Report Conor Theatre	MASTERCLASS Researching the social world through big data. BA-00-022		Paper session: Lived marginalities BA-00-022
3.45 – 4.00	Coffee			
Session 8 4.00 – 5.30 90 mins	PANEL: Irish Sociological Futures Conor Lecture Theatre		Paper session: Rethinking security BA-00-022	
5.30	Conference close			



## **FRIDAY Session 1      10.30-11.30 (60 Mins)**

### **Exclusive histories**

- Museums, the heritage sector and a sociological imagination? Enhancing participation for ethnic minority and migrant communities in Northern Ireland, *Philip McDermott (Ulster University)*
- 'Every Damn Rebel Seems To Be A Man'. Gender and Republican Commemoration in Northern Ireland, *Niall Gilmartin (Maynooth University)*
- Urbanization: Class and Gender in Mid Victorian Commercial Photography: Reading the Archive of Arthur J Munby (1828-1910), *Sarah Edge (Ulster University)*
- Media histories and nation states, *Eddie Brennan (Dublin Institute of Technology)*

### **Migration Contexts**

- 'Biographies of Internationalisation': Methodological reflections on using the Biographical Narrative Interpretive Method (BNIM) to capture international student's discourses and policy narratives – Speaking to Policy Speaking to Institutions, *Lisa Moran & Simon Warren (NUI Galway)*
- When 'good' immigrants turn 'bad': resource competition and the Irish professional class, *Martina Byrne (Trinity College Dublin)*
- The Political Economy of the Irish Border: Exploring cross-border digital solutions post-Brexit, *Matthew G O'Neill (Queen's University Belfast)*

### **Technology and sociological futures**

- The 'Privacy Shield' agreement through a Sociological Lens: Key actors and discourses, *Cristin O'Rourke & Aphra Kerr (Maynooth University)*
- Illuminating the 'Blackbox': A call for more robust sociological inquiry into technology design, development and adoption processes, *Mike Hynes (NUI Galway)*
- The online decivilising process? *Angela Nagle (Dublin Institute of Technology)*

### **Embodying professional lives**

- Disability and Employment in the Civil Service: Lessons that Northern Ireland could learn from England and the US, *Jason Olson (Ulster University)*
- Prison officers' occupational culture and identity, *Joe Garrihy (University College Dublin)*
- Construction of professional identity: a time of change and uncertainty for beginning teachers, *Cathal de Paor (Mary Immaculate College, University of Limerick)*

## Session 2

11.30 - 1.00 (90 mins)

### **PANEL: The normative and relational in sociology: the political significance of material and affective relations**

Chair/Discussant: Kathleen Lynch (University College Dublin)

- Care consciousness, *Mags Crean, UCD*
- Precarity, gender and care in the academy, *Mariya Ivancheva, UCD/ University of Leeds; Kathleen Lynch, University College Dublin; Kathryn Keating, University College Dublin*
- A relational approach to choice at the end of life, *Luciana Lolich, University College Dublin*
- Precarity, Class and Gender: The Precarious Lives of Public Housing Tenants, *John Bissett, UCD*
- Inequality in Education in Turkey: the case of the Alevi Community, the largest Ethno-cultural/religious Minority, *Yeser Torun, University of Ankara/ UCD*

### **SYMPOSIUM: The Troubles and Issues with Irish Identity**

Chair/Discussant: Dr. Veronique Altglas (Queen's University Belfast)

- "Social Class in Northern Ireland: a review of classed patterns within the Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey", *Dr. Eoin Flaherty, University College Dublin*
- Graduate Blues: social class and graduate employment, *Dr. Ciaran Burke, Ulster University*
- Tradition, Literature and Class in Recent Irish Working-Class Writing, *Micheal Mac Piarais, Queen's University Belfast*
- Beyond the mire of laws and figure? Working class students experience in and after HE, *Fergal Finnegan, Maynooth University*

### **Media and Power**

- Participatory cultures in Irish public service media: beyond paternalism? *Dr. Mark Cullinane (University College Cork)*
- NI Screen and the Political-Economy of the Screen Industries in Northern Ireland, *Stephen Baker, Robert Porter & Phil Ramsey (Ulster University)*
- 'Africa Rising?' Current Media representations on UK and Irish media coverage, *Michael Mahadeo & Rachel Naylor (Ulster University)*
- From literacy to media literacy: a study on the interface between mediated communication and education and its implications for the Irish second-level education, *Ricardo da Silva (Dublin City University)*

### **Work, income, gender and race**

- The moderating influence of welfare regime: religious denominations and gender role attitudes, *Amy Erbe Healy (Mary Immaculate College, University of Limerick)*
- Why Income Inequality is dissatisfying? The Role of Subjective Social Status, *Simone M. Schneider (Trinity College Dublin)*
- Negotiation and resistance strategies in Ireland's emerging activation regime, *Philip Finn (Maynooth University)*
- How can we measure racial stratification: The hidden determinant of socio-economic dominance and economic inequality, *Ebun Joseph (UCD)*

**Poster Session**                      **1.00-1.45**

**Session 3**                              **1.45-3.15 (90 mins)**

**PANEL: Generation What: Changes and Continuities in Irish Society**

Chair/Discussant: Sara O'Sullivan & Eoin Flaherty (University College Dublin)

- GenWhat: Changes and Continuities in Liberalism, *Gerard Boucher (UCD)*
- GenWhat: National Identity, Belonging, and Age Cohort Differences, *Iarfhlaith Watson (UCD)*
- GenWhat: State, Politics & Risk Society, *Amanda Slevin (NUI Galway)*
- Ireland's Moral Millennials: The Future of Love, Commitment and Loss in the Digital Age, *Kevin Myers (Hibernia College)*

**ROUNDTABLE: Immigrants as Outsiders on the Island of Ireland**

*Immigrants as outsiders in the two Irelands* examines how a wide range of immigrant groups who settled in the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland since the 1990s are faring today. We are interested in concrete experiences of exclusion *and inclusion* in many different domains, noting the poor representation of immigrants in the media, politics and the public sectors of both Irelands, and exploring the range of ways in which they have succeeded economically, politically, religiously or otherwise in building viable lives in Ireland.

Chair: Bryan Fanning (University College Dublin). Contributors: *Lucy Michael (Ulster University)*, *Teresa Buczkowska (Immigrant Council of Ireland)*, *Mairead Corrigan (Queen's University Belfast)*, *Fiona Murphy (Queen's University Belfast)*, *Ulrike Vieten (Queen's University Belfast)*, *Bethany Waterhouse-Bradley (Ulster University)*.

**Austerities, inequality and well-being**

- Quality or Quantity: The Future of Public Dental Provision in Ireland, *Nicholas Deal (University of Limerick)*
- Do Institutions Matter? Studying the Performance of Health Care Systems from a Migrant's Perspective - a Quasi-Natural Experiment, *Simone M. Schneider (Trinity College Dublin)*
- Instilling a 'spirit of fairness': A critical assessment of the Irish policy sphere's approach to 'equality' and 'entitlement' as determinants of access to health care provision, *Patrick Malone & Michelle Millar (NUI Galway)*
- Austerity's model pupil: The ideological uses of Ireland during the Eurozone crisis, *Colin Coulter (Maynooth)*, *Francisco Arquerros-Fernández (Maynooth)* & *Angela Nagle (Dublin Institute of Technology)*

**Sociological teaching for the future**

- Teaching sociology amidst the chaos of the disciplines, *Su-ming Khoo (NUI Galway)*
- Participatory Theatre: A flexible pedagogic tool for bringing public issues into academic spaces, *Karin Cooper (University of Hull)*
- Sociology of Irish Higher Education or An Irish Sociology of Higher Education? The Challenge of Southern Theory, *Simon Warren (NUI Galway)*

**New mobilisations, old issues: the power of protest - part 1**

- 'Tweeting to #Repealthe8th: Challenging the legal regime and Irish attitudes to abortion?', *Rajalakshmi Kanagavel & Sara O'Sullivan (University College Dublin)*
- How Social Movements Produce Policy Change: Explaining the impacts of student protests on the reform of higher education in Chile, Cesar Gusman-Concha (*Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy*)
- New mobilisation, old issues: A look inside #Blacklivesmatter and the Women's March on Washington, *Laura Graham (Trinity College Dublin)*

**Assessing wellbeing**

- Household resilience and austerity in Ireland: evidence from the Enabling Resilience project, *Cliona Rooney & Jane Gray (Maynooth University)*
- The Spirit Level Revisited: The importance of relative income position for well-being, *Lisa Wilson (Nevin Economic Research Institute)*
- The forgotten community: Exploring well-being and belonging in Northern Ireland's LGBT community, *Danielle Mackle (Ulster University)*

**Considering emotions**

- Affective Transactions: Rethinking Emotion, Power & Habitus from a Processual Perspective, *Jonathan Heaney (Queen's University Belfast)*
- From Practices to Claims: The Emotional Social Order, *Lisa Smyth (Queen's University Belfast)*

**Digital Sociology**

- ELSI for digital data, *Sian Joel Edgar (University of Bath) & Ingrid Holme (Independent)*
- Do gender and the presence of children have an influence on telecommuting practice? *Pamela Yourell & Markus Hoffman (Institute of Technology Blanchardstown)*
- Disc' world? A digital ethnography, *Wendy O'Leary (Waterford Institute of Technology)*

## Session 4

4.30 – 6.00

### Keynote speaker

Dr. Richard Barbrook, author of *Imaginary Futures*

Richard Barbrook is a senior lecturer in the Department of Politics and International Relations at the University of Westminster. In 1995, he and Andy Cameron wrote *The Californian Ideology*, which



was a pioneering critique of the neoliberal politics of *Wired* magazine. His other important writings about the Net include *The Hi-Tech Gift Economy*, *Cyber-communism*, *The Regulation of Liberty* and *The Class of the New*. The Media Ecology Association selected *Imaginary Futures* as the winner of the 2008 Marshall McLuhan Award for Outstanding Book of the Year in the Field of Media Ecology. In 2014, Richard's book about Situationist gaming was published: *CLASS WARGAMES: Ludic Subversion Against Spectacular Capitalism*. In 2016, he coordinated the writing of the *Digital Democracy Manifesto* for Jeremy Corbyn's campaign for the leadership of the British Labour party which includes a firm commitment to support platform cooperatives.

## SATURDAY

Session 5      10.30-11.30      60 mins

### (In)tolerances

- An awkward truth: Hidden intolerance on the left in the UK, *Matthew J. Creighton (UCD) & Amaney Jamal (Princeton University)*
- The fear of smaller numbers': (Re)constructing identities of American and European Muslims, *Izabela Handzlik (University of Limerick)*
- What shapes attitudes toward Muslim migrants in Europe? *Egle Gusciute (Trinity College Dublin)*

### Sports as Society

- Playing for time: Sport and identity in a post-conflict society, *Ciaran Acton (Ulster University)*
- On Being Head Strong, *Katie Liston (Ulster University)*

### Nationalism and its exclusions

- The significance of the UK's exit from the EU for Northern Ireland: Insights from political sociology, *Katy Hayward (Queen's University Belfast)*
- The Alienation of Minority Identities in Public Policy in Northern Ireland, *Bethany Waterhouse-Bradley (Ulster University)*
- Literacy and Membership of the Nation in Twentieth Century Ireland, *Mairead Tobin (Maynooth University)*

### New mobilisations, old issues: the power of protest - part 2

- New and Old issues during the 39th G8 Summit in Northern Ireland, *John Karamichas, (Queen's University Belfast)*
- The Fighting Irish? Explaining the Temporal Pattern of Social Protest during Ireland's Fiscal Crisis 2008-2015, *Richard Layte & David Landy (Trinity College Dublin)*
- Reforming Welfare States in Times of Austerity: Protest and the Politics of Unemployment Insurance, *Rossella Ciccio (Queen's University Belfast) & Cesar Gusman-Concha (Scuola Normale Superiore, Italy)*

**Session 6      11.30 – 1.00      90 mins**

**PANEL: Journalism, Discourse and Inequality**

Chair/Discussant: Martin Power & Eoin Devereux (University of Limerick)

- Socio-Economic Inequality and the Press: The print media treatment of Piketty's 'Capital' in the UK, Ireland, Germany and Austria, *Henry Silke (University of Limerick), Prof. Paschal Preston (Dublin City University), Andrea Grisold (WU Vienna University of Business and Economics), Maria Reider (University of Limerick), Hendrik Theine (WU Vienna University of Business and Economics), Marlene Ecker (WU Vienna University of Business and Economics)*.
- 'Overpaid', 'Inefficient' and 'Unpatriotic': Print Media Framings of the Public Sector in The Irish Times and the Irish Independent during the Irish Financial Crisis, *Aileen Marron (University of Limerick)*
- The News Agenda and Objectivity: a Discourse Analysis of the EU Ruling on Apple Inc., *Ciara Graham (Institute of Technology Tallaght), Dr. Brendan O'Rourke (Dublin Institute of Technology)*
- Discourse of tragedy: How the language of media reportage on tragic events mirrors and magnifies societal prejudice against minority groups, *Fergal Quinn & Elaine Vaughan (University of Limerick)*
- Precarity and Freelance Journalism, *Kathryn Hayes (University of Limerick)*

**PANEL: Belfast: Reproducing or Transcending Ethno-national Conflict**

Chair/Discussant: Professor Madeleine Leonard, Queen's University Belfast

- Place, Generation and Everyday Life: Reflections from Belfast, *Madeleine Leonard (Queen's University Belfast)*
- Temporality and Territoriality in Conflict Management in Contemporary Belfast, *Katy Hayward & Milena Komarova (Queen's University Belfast)*
- Narratives of Post-Conflict Belfast: An Introduction, *Liam O'Dowd & Milena Komarova (Queen's University Belfast)*

**Well-being in crisis**

- Dying is Just Something She Wouldn't do! *Kevin Myers (Hibernia College)*
- Immigrant women's experience of pregnancy loss, *Bernadette McCreight (Ulster University)*

**Migrant narratives and modes of being**

- Asylum seekers' use of temporal emotion work, *Bridgette Carey (University College Cork)*
- Life's a beach? How migrant capital and narratives of success emerge, converge and diverge among the Dubai-Irish, *Frances Carter (NUI Galway)*
- Polish migration and imaginative cartographies of Belfast: through time and space, *Marta Kempny (Queen's University Belfast)*

**Session 7      2.15-3.45      90 mins**

## **Roundtable: Debating the International Panel on Social Progress's Report**

Discussant: G. Honor Fagan (Maynooth University)

The International Panel on Social Progress (IPSP) brought together the world's leading researchers, sociologists, and economists in a single effort – to develop research-based, multi-disciplinary, non-partisan, action-driven solutions to the most pressing challenges of our time. While the Authors are over 250 leading academics and researchers from all around the world who are collaboratively co-authoring the 2017 report, this Round Table will invite three of its lead authors on the Social Trends Section of the Report to discuss its work and conclusions.

## **MASTERCLASS Researching the social world through big data.**

*Sian Joel-Edgar (University of Bath), Rajee Kanagavel (UCD), Ingrid Holme (Independent)*

This masterclass will introduce a range of tools (NodeXL, Python, Gephi, Tableua and NVivo/NCapture useful in sourcing, analysing and effectively presenting social media data in research. It will also briefly illustrate how this material can be used in teaching. The final discussion will concern the political and ethical nature of 'big data' with the intention of producing a lively debate as to how Irish sociology should respond to the big data world.

## **Lived marginalities**

- Life After Debt: Coping and Enduring After the Economic Crisis, *Zach Roche (University of Limerick)*
- An ethnography of Vapefest Ireland 2017: an analysis of materials, meanings and competence, *Eileen Hogan & Eluska Fernandez (University College Cork)*
- HIV/AIDS and decriminalisation of Female Sex Workers in South Africa, *Bev Orton (University of Hull)*
- Telling stories ... experience and impact, *Dr Susan Hodgett (Ulster University)*



**PANEL: Irish Sociological Futures: Crises & Opportunities**

*Colin Coulter (Maynooth University), Katy Hayward & Liam O'Dowd (Queen's University Belfast).*

Sociology in Ireland faces a sequence of challenges that is perhaps unprecedented. In Northern Ireland, the instrumentalist logic of the new breed of university administrators threatens the very existence of the discipline. South of the border, the recent spasm of boom to bust to 'recovery' has asked critical questions of the facility of sociology to interrogate and anticipate social change. And then there is the vexed issue of how sociologists operating in the two jurisdictions relate, or otherwise, to one another. In this panel, we will reflect on the challenges and opportunities that currently face Irish sociology.

**Rethinking security**

- Parking tickets and police reform: Culture, legitimacy and accountability in Irish policing, *Aodhan Mulcahy (University College Dublin)*
- Producing Security: Urban Securitization Through Fields and Capitals, *Matt Bowden & Derek Dodd (Dublin Institute of Technology)*
- Community-Supported Agriculture in Dublin: Food Futures, *Sean Shanagher (Ballyfermot College of Further Education)*

**5.30**      Conference close.

## **CONTENTS:**

### **FRIDAY**

- Session 1      Exclusive histories  
                 Migration Contexts  
                 Technology and sociological futures  
                 Embodying professional lives
- Session 2      Panel: The normative and relational in sociology  
                 Symposium: The troubles and Issues with Irish identity  
                 Media and Power  
                 Work, income, gender and race
- Poster Session
- Session 3      Panel: Generation What: Changes & continuities in Irish society  
                 Roundtable: Immigrants as outsiders on the island of Ireland  
                 Austerities, inequality and well-being  
                 Sociological teaching for the future
- Session 4      New mobilisations, old issues: the power of protest – part 1  
                 Assessing wellbeing  
                 Considering emotions  
                 Digital Sociology
- Keynote speaker – Dr Richard Barbrook

### **SATURDAY**

- Session 5      (In)tolerances  
                 Sports as Society  
                 Nationalism and its exclusions  
                 New mobilisations, old issues: the power of protest – part 2
- Session 6      Panel: Journalism, discourse and inequality  
                 Panel: Belfast: reproducing or transcending ethno-national conflict  
                 Well-being in crisis  
                 Migrant narratives and modes of being
- Session 7      Roundtable: Debating the international panel on social progress's report  
                 Masterclass: Researching the social world through big data  
                 Lived marginalities
- Session 8      Panel: Irish sociological futures: crises & opportunities  
                 Rethinking Security

## SESSION 1

Title of Panel	Exclusive Histories
Title of Paper 1	<b>Museums, the heritage sector and a sociological imagination? Enhancing participation for ethnic minority and migrant communities in Northern Ireland</b>
Author	Philip McDermott, Ulster University, p.mcdermott@ulster.ac.uk
Abstract	<p>The 2011 Northern Ireland census noted that 4% of the region's inhabitants were born outside Britain and Ireland, contrasting with only 1% ten years previously. This shift poses a series of questions for public locations such as museums and galleries where identities are regularly exhibited and/or performed. Indeed, increasing diversity has led cultural institutions to attempt wider engagement with ethnic minority and migrant groups in order to enhance levels of participation. Relationships like these, however, are complex and are often entangled within wider systems of power between the needs of 'community' and 'institution'. Scholarship in museum and heritage studies has responded by utilising sociological concepts and ideas in order to better engage with questions around how culture is exhibited, how meanings are consumed and who is 'included' and 'excluded' (Fyfe, 2006: 33). It might be argued that a sociological imagination is required to critically assess the ways in which museum and heritage institutions engage with the wider public – especially minority groups.</p> <p>This paper will apply these debates to Northern Ireland by drawing on ongoing qualitative research in the community and museum/heritage sectors in the region. Interviews with ethnic minority representatives and those working in the cultural sector will be drawn upon to illuminate the practical and ideological challenges faced when facilitating engagement between minority communities and institutions. A specific focus in the presentation is on key challenges around issues of 'access' and 'representation'. The research has been funded by the British Academy.</p>
Title of Paper 2	<b>"'Every Damn Rebel Seems To Be A Man'. Gender and Republican Commemoration in Northern Ireland."</b>
Author	Dr. Niall Gilmartin, Department of Sociology, Maynooth University. Niall.gilmartin@mumail.ie
Abstract	<p>Commemoration is never an objective or impartial mirror accurately reflecting the past; architects of memorialisation are motivated and informed by specific political ambitions as they 're-imagine the nation' in the post-war period. Militarised masculine narratives and narrow understandings of what constitutes a combatant role, and therefore deemed worthy of commemorating, consistently fails to value or recognise women's multifarious and vital war-time contributions. Their exclusion from the post-war commemorative landscape is a trumpeted public message that when it came to times of great peril for the nation, women were not really there. This article critically explores the ways in which republican women within the Provisional republican movement re-organised to ensure that their contributions were accurately documented, acknowledged and publicly remembered. The purpose of this paper is twofold: first, it critically documents the various ways in which women felt that their war-time roles were diluted, marginalised and muted within republican commemorative works; second, it then goes on to uncover the ways in which women responded to this exclusion through innovative and empowering forms of commemoration. It suggests that these 'alternative' forms of commemoration possess the potential to accurately capture women's eclectic contributions at all levels of militant Provisional republicanism, therefore bringing previously overlooked militant women onto the memorial landscape in a new and meaningful way. Based on in-depth interviews with former combatants and using feminist IR theory, this article not only asks 'where are the combatant women' in post-Troubles memorialisation but argues that their specific experiences and narratives challenge existing commemorative frameworks and discourses.</p>

Title of Paper 3	<b>Urbanization: Class and Gender in Mid Victorian Commercial Photography: Reading the Archive of Arthur J Munby (1828-1910)</b>
Author(s)	Professor Sarah Edge. Media Studies Ulster University Sj.edge@ulster.ac.uk
Abstract of Paper 3	<p>This paper investigates the relationship between early photography and the negotiation of new urban class and gender-based identities in the mid nineteenth century in England, by examining part of the early photographic archive compiled by Arthur J. Munby (1828-1910). The paper will scrutinize 100 photographs (ambrotypes and carte- de-visite) of working-class women who lived or worked in central London in the early 1860s.</p> <p>This archive offers the scholar of social and media history access to a unique collection of information on the very first photographic representations of working - class urban women. Munby's diaries, offer invaluable information on the appearance of a new type of representation, the photograph, and a new subject matter, the new working-class (women) in the urban environment of mid-Victorian London.</p> <p>His first use is in 1857, when, as I will demonstrate, he is using photography to examine on a personal level the essence of class and gender difference as well as what photography might be in itself. In 1861, Munby began to compile his collection of photographs of urban working-class women. Primarily purchased from different retail outlets based in the new areas of working-class London. This part of his archive will be examined in the paper to raise questions on the relationship between photography, as a new representational system, and the cultural negotiation of class difference in the same historical moment.</p> <p>The paper will offer a new and important contribution to the history of urban English photography adding to our understanding of the role photographic representations play in the organisation of the social identities of gender and class. The paper will use a visual sociological approach to the photographs applying a close textual analysis of fashion, pose, props, occupation and the body to rebuild the meanings held in them in the 1860s.</p>
Title of Paper 4	<b>Media histories and nation states</b>
Author(s)	Eddie Brennan, Dublin Institute of Technology. Email: Edward.brennan@dit.ie
Abstract of Paper 4	<p>Typical of an international tendency, the history of television in Ireland has been framed by national boundaries. This paper argues that viewing the history of television solely through institutional sources and a nation state-bound perspective obscures transnational influences and homogenises diverse audience experiences. Moreover, such histories may serve to reproduce a limited range of types of nationalist rhetoric. The research presented here explores the history of television in Ireland through life story interviews. This reveals views of the nation, its global context and processes of social change quite different to those discussed in orthodox histories. Arguably, this shift in historical sourcing can transform the relationship between media histories and nation states. De-focusing the national may serve to separate media history scholarship from an unannounced but persistent attachment to state-nationalism.</p>

Title of Panel	Migration Contexts
Title of Paper 1	<b>‘Biographies of Internationalisation’: Methodological reflections on using the Biographical Narrative Interpretive Method (BNIM) to capture international student’s discourses and policy narratives – Speaking to Policy Speaking to Institutions</b>
Author(s)	Lisa Moran & Simon Warren*, National University of Ireland Galway *Simon Warren: <a href="mailto:simon.warren@nuigalway.ie">simon.warren@nuigalway.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 1	How, as sociologists, do we speak to policy makers, and in this case to institutional leaders in higher education? And how do we do this in a way that troubles dominant discourses? This paper focuses upon a qualitative, Biographical Narrative Interpretive Method (BNIM) study of ‘knowledge cultures’ (Tsouvalis et al. 2000), and narratives of internationalisation that are embedded within international students’ biographies. Drawing upon qualitative materials from a biographical research study of 6 students categorised as ‘international’ in one Irish university, the paper illustrates areas of confluence and convergence in international student narratives about internationalisation and ‘storylines’ that appear in Irish policy on internationalisation. The argument in this paper is threefold; firstly, that the BNIM approach (Wengraf 2001) which elicits participants’ memories, knowledge and everyday ‘life worlds’ goes farther than some ‘conventional’ approaches to interviewing in capturing how international students recreate international identities, ‘negotiate’ insider/outsider distinctions and processes of stereotyping and labelling. Secondly, it is argued that how international students interpret internationalisation as a ‘lived experience’ and express these understandings through narrative is intricately bound to how they negotiate international identities. Thirdly, we argue that the kinds of narrative generated by the BNIM approach enables us to ‘trouble’ dominant discourses of internationalisation by inviting an ethic of openness to the ‘other’ and learn <i>from</i> rather than just learn <i>about</i> the experience of internationalisation students. Such an approach helps us to think higher education ‘otherwise’.
Title of Paper 2	<b>When ‘good’ immigrants turn ‘bad’: resource competition and the Irish professional class.</b>
Author(s)	Dr Martina Byrne, Trinity College Dublin, byrnem48@tcd.ie
Abstract of Paper 2	Empirical work on the response of the Irish to immigration is dominated by studies on people occupying the lower levels of socio-economic attainment. The common-sense rationale for this focus is that this social class is most impacted by inward migration due, among other reasons, to resource competition including jobs, school places, accommodation, and health services. Turning instead to an under-researched cohort, and based on fieldwork carried out before and during the recession, this paper explores how Irish professionals in the private and public sector conceptualise immigrants and immigration and the factors that influence this conceptualisation. My findings show that the term ‘immigrant’, as used by Irish professionals, draws on perceptions of racial, ethnic and class difference and, significantly, also distinguishes between those perceived to be net contributors (‘good’ immigrants) or net liabilities (‘bad’ immigrants) to the Irish economy. The study finds that resource competition may not be the concern solely of the lower classes but that the resources of concern to the professional class may simply be resources of a different nature, namely those that require to be funded by the taxpayer. My research contributes to the literature on the intersection of race/ethnicity and class and to the literature on a relatively small yet influential section of the Irish population whose relative advantages include workplace decision making, political power, and access to influential social networks such as the media.

Title of Paper 3	<b>The Political Economy of the Irish Border: Exploring Cross-Border Digital Solutions Post-Brexit</b>
Author(s)	Matthew G. O'Neill , The Senator George J Mitchell Institute for Global Security, Peace and Justice, Queen's University Belfast , <a href="mailto:moneill973@qub.ac.uk">moneill973@qub.ac.uk</a>
Abstract of Paper 3	<p>This paper shall be used as a discussion tool for further development and understanding of Border Studies. It will present the language that is currently being used within bordering practices in the context of the European Union with a central focus on 'Brexit' and British-Irish relations. Currently the fundamental concern with the Irish border is one of a security lens. Attention needs to be drawn to the economic concerns for cross-border trade on the island of Ireland as well as with Britain with a 'Hard Brexit' on the table.</p> <p>Feminist scholars Ahilers and Knowles-Yanez suggest the idea of a prototype, stating 'It is important to note that a prototype is an exemplar of a category; not all members of the category contain all the features of the prototype, nor are they expected to' (2010, p249). Linguistically, a prototype implies that it is the first of its kind or a work in progress. The terms bordering, re-bordering and de-bordering all have single meanings when associated with the border and are clear in defining the process which is taking place, be it with the physical border between states or within cyber space.</p> <p>The Irish border needs to be seen as a Border Porotype one which has been and can be in a state of flux. The physical border can be a hard one, but with regards to trade can be seen as soft. In applying the Estonian model of E-Sovereignty, this research argues that an all island model can be created where north and south offer businesses on both sides of the border e-residences- offering the opportunity for business in the North, the ability to trade online as Irish companies. In doing this it would offer Northern Irish businesses the opportunity to have access to the Single Market. The aim is to help stabilise business at the border as well as ease part of the economic deficit which will impact the island of Ireland once Article 50 is invoked.</p>

Title of Panel	<b>Technology and sociological futures</b>
Title of Paper 1	<b>The 'Privacy Shield' agreement through a Sociological Lens: Key actors and Discourses</b>
Author(s)	<p>Cristín O' Rourke, Maynooth University (Corresponding author), <a href="mailto:cristin.orourke.2009@mumail.ie">cristin.orourke.2009@mumail.ie</a></p> <p>Dr. Aphra Kerr, Maynooth University, <a href="mailto:aphra.kerr@nuim.ie">aphra.kerr@nuim.ie</a></p>
Abstract of Paper 1	<p>The ability to trade and share user data across borders is part of the dominant social imaginary and everyday practice of contemporary informational economies (Castells 1996; Mansell 2012). The Snowden revelations in 2013 illustrated that informational societies also serve as surveillance societies (Lyon 2001) and highlighted the governmental role in digital surveillance practices. The Max Schrems case against Facebook in 2014 brought to light the data sharing activities within multinational corporations operating in Europe and North America and raised important questions about the ability and willingness of states and corporations to protect citizen privacy. Following the abolition of the 'Safe Harbour' agreement the E.U- U.S. 'Privacy Shield' framework was adopted in July 2016 to provide "stronger protection for transatlantic data flows" (European Commission 2016). Whilst the Privacy Shield is enacted as a mechanism of data protection, the informational logic of contemporary society solicits pertinent questions. How is privacy framed in the online and offline coverage? Who is active in the debate and who is absent? Who is accountable for the protection of data privacy? Is privacy being redefined?</p> <p>This paper draws upon a sample of English language newspapers and Twitter accounts in Europe and the U.S. from the summer of 2016 to identify the key actors and discourses surrounding the introduction of the Privacy Shield framework. The findings reveal a</p>

	dominance of trade, market and security language, a focus on individual informational privacy and the dominance of state and legal actors. We argue that privacy is not being redefined in the context of intercontinental data transfers but rather narrowed to a neoliberal free trade framing of information privacy.
Title of Paper 2	<b>Illuminating the 'Blackbox': A call for more robust sociological inquiry into technology design, development and adoption processes</b>
Author(s)	Dr Mike Hynes, School of Political Science & Sociology, NUI Galway, mike.hynes@nuigalway.ie
Abstract of Paper 2	Technology permeates our daily lives having significant impacts and effects on how we communicate, live, work and play, and we are now living longer and healthier because of many new and innovative technologies. Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) have allowed us to remain connected to work colleagues, family and friends and has brought about broad and deep benefits to the economy and entire communities. It can be truly stated that technology has been a source of some good and noticeably shaped society as we know it today. Moreover, there continues to be a remarkable confidence that science and technology will solve the major problems facing humanity, including those created in the first place by technologies themselves. But technologies have not only positive impacts and consequences and they have led to wide scale job loss, diminished human competencies, and the development of globally destructive weapons and increased environmental harm. Alas sociology has, heretofore, frequently been hesitant to debate, challenge and contest technology design, development, direction and adoption processes instead leaving these crucial decisions to engineers, scientists, technologists and futurists. This review is primarily a call for the sociology to (re)engage in technology debates with much more attention and vigour. It seeks to outline some key sociological associated debates and issues, concentrating on the present phenomena of 'fake news' which impede the truth and disrupts contemporary politics and, indeed, civil society. With a focus on the consumption of such 'alternative facts', this review article provides a hypothesis on how the unrestricted 'wild west' internet has facilitated a situation where fact and faction wrestle for attention and popularity. As sociology is the study of social behaviour or society it is critical that the discipline reposition itself front and centre in debates about technologies that are fundamentally changing societies, communities, and lives.
Title of Paper 3	<b>The online decivilizing process?</b>
Author(s)	Dr. Angela Nagle, DIT, angelanagle@gmail.com
Abstract of Paper 3	This presentation will draw on my research over the last eight years on the growth of online trolling cultures and the emergence of the 'alt-right' and the extreme far-right commentary that has become increasingly mainstream in online forums, social media and comment sections. I want to apply the work of Norbert Elias on the role of etiquette as part of a process of 'civilizing' to the online world. In the early days of the internet the Usenet terminology of 'netiquette' was used to describe forms of existing online forum etiquette that did not obey conventions of 'real life' speech etiquette and an aspirational idea of a self-managing non-hierarchical system in which the non-monetised internet was would be self-organising. Some analysts, like Whitney Philips (2014), have described how in online anonymous spaces the conditions for consequence-free taboo-breaking speech are greater than in the public arena previously. Others like Krznaric (2015) have claimed that there is evidence that empathy has declined in online discourse. Are social conventions of empathy, manners and etiquette collapsing online? If it remains a largely non-physical manifestation, do the processes Elias outlined apply in any way? The presentation will be an introduction to a larger study but will begin using examples from my previous years of research on this phenomenon but applying an Elysian theoretical lens.

Title of Panel	Embodying professional lives
Title of Paper 1	<b>Disability and Employment in the Civil Service: Lessons that Northern Ireland could learn from England and the US</b>
Author(s)	Jason Olsen, Ulster University, MrJasonOlsen@gmail.com
Abstract of Paper 1	The representation of people with disabilities in Northern Ireland's Civil Service is 50% less than the representation of those with disabilities in the civil service of the US and in the civil service in England/Scotland/Wales. Various proactive approaches to employing people with disabilities are cited for the success of these efforts. These approaches can easily be adapted in Northern Ireland, but the question remains as to if a government, that is in such disarray, can make such a concerted effort, and whatnot making this effort means to people with disabilities. An analysis of government & assembly documents/reports is examined and compared through the lens of critical disability theory (CDT) to determine what policies may aid in "normalizing" the representation of people with disabilities in the workforce and the roles/responsibilities that governments have in doing so.
Title of Paper 2	<b>Prison officers' occupational culture and identity</b>
Author(s)	Joe Garrihy, UCD Institute of Criminology, <a href="mailto:seosamh.garrihy@ucdconnect.ie">seosamh.garrihy@ucdconnect.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 2	The occupational culture in which one is immersed shapes one's occupational identity which, in turn, profoundly influences one's identity and self-definition (Ashforth and Kreiner, 1999). Crawley and Crawley highlight that, in prison, 'how' things are done can be as important as 'what' is done (2008, pp. 134–135). Prison systems and regimes fundamentally rely on the prison officers who work in them. This paper explores the nature of prison officers' occupational culture(s) and identity in Ireland. It examines how this shared cultural knowledge informs and at times dictates, encourages and/or constrains the practice of prison work for officers. The doxa of prison officers' occupational culture operates as the implicit and explicit frame of reference through which they conceptualise their role, their occupation, prisoners and themselves (Bourdieu, 1977). Prison officers' occupational culture is manifest through innumerable embodied and performative social interactions and behaviours (Crawley, 2004; Liebling et al., 2011). It is asserted that prison officers' occupational culture operates broadly at a macro level but has distinct variations in different prisons. However, prison officers must not be reduced to a homogenous group. Individual officers must develop their own occupational identity. This process is nuanced and fundamentally manoeuvres in relation with the doxa of their occupational culture. The paper presents findings from unprecedented access to conduct ethnographic research with full autonomy in four Irish prisons from 2015–2017 including 76 interviews. Furthermore, it is complimented by survey data gathered from every prison in the Republic of Ireland (n = 545). This timely research reflects the shifts in Irish penal policy in recent decades which have brought about changes in prison officers' role, duties, demographics, training, pay and conditions. The paper will offer recommendations for further research.
Title of Paper 3	<b>Construction of professional identity: a time of change and uncertainty for beginning teachers</b>
Author(s)	Cathal de Paor, Mary Immaculate College, <a href="mailto:cathal.depaor@mic.ul.ie">cathal.depaor@mic.ul.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 3	Sociologists are currently engaging with various changing social relations underway in the public sphere (to which the call for papers refers). The related challenges impinge in different ways on particular societal groups, including professional groups and other communities. This paper focuses on current challenges encountered by the teaching profession, and in particular new entrants to the profession. The paper draws on the theory of the 'double transaction' (Dubar, 1991) to examine how a professional identity or 'professionality' emerges from the transaction between an identity attributed by others and a self-identity, the self-identity being



	<p>claimed by the person, and submitted for the recognition by others (Dubar, 2000, p.11). Applying this to the teaching profession, an individual teacher can therefore be identified according to a synchronic dimension, and a diachronic dimension, with the articulation of these two processes constituting a sociological theory of identity. However, differences between these two dimensions leads to conflict between a 'virtual' identity attributed by others and the 'real' identity attributed by the self (Goffman, 1963). This means that the uniformity and normativity of the institution and 'professionalism' of teaching may not always correspond to the individual professional identities, given the varying stages of development and personal circumstances of individual teachers (Stumpf and Sonntag, 2009). But this is further complicated given the increasing fragility of the 'institution', with the institution of teaching being no exception (Malet, 2008). For example, in the case of teachers in Northern Ireland, the precariousness of the employment situation for new teachers means they are expected to construct an identity in the absence of a stable sense of their activity (Abbott et al., 2008). Or, in the south, the introduction of a differential salary scale in 2010 meant that that two categories of the same profession was established (although this is being now rectified), with those entering the profession after 2010 being remunerated less favourably. The paper draws on interviews with newly-qualified teachers in France and Ireland to illustrate how teachers must try to construct a stable and coherent professional identity, and a professional future, in a context of change and challenge.</p>
--	--

## SESSION 2

Title of Panel	The normative and relational in sociology: the political significance of material and affective relations
Chair/Discussant	Kathleen Lynch, UCD Professor of Equality Studies, Equality Studies Centre, School of Education, UCD ; <a href="mailto:kathleen.lynch@ucd.ie">kathleen.lynch@ucd.ie</a>
Abstract of Panel/Symposium	Although sociologists do not generally engage in ontological debates about personhood, their work often encompasses unarticulated assumptions as to the nature of the human person that impact on how they interpret findings and frame theories. Among these unexplored presuppositions is the one that modernity's human relationships are atomised and hierarchical, with self-interest being asserted as the fundamental principle governing contemporary human relations. Modernisation is said to have severely undermined affectual and moral fellow-feeling, either because of the commodification and hierarchy that is endemic to capitalism, or because of inflexible bureaucracy or the growing impersonality of the collective consciousness that allows self-interest to dominate. Postmodernity is claimed to liquefy social ties and promote narcissistic individualism. This has created a sociological model of 'the lonely stranger of modernity...who can know no loyalty because all his ( <i>sic</i> ) loyalty is vested in his own internal desires' (Archer 2000: 54). But human beings are not just utility maximisers, devoid of relationality; rather, they are interdependent and dependent with a deep capacity for moral feeling and attaching. For this reason, we need to incorporate new forms of affective theorising in sociology in the framing of austerity, inequalities and social justice. The papers presented in this panel will make the case for exploring the interconnections and differences between the material and the affective basis of human relations, especially when understanding and challenging social injustice. It will address issues of care, class, gender and ethnicity.
Title of Paper 1	<b>Care consciousness</b>
Author(s)	Mags Crean, Post-doctoral Research Fellow, School of Education, UCD; <a href="mailto:m.crean@ucd.ie">m.crean@ucd.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 1	Using empirical data, this paper presents a sociological framing of how people live with, and challenge affective and economic inequality. Focusing on the significance of the affective system, it presents care consciousness as a useful concept for emancipatory social theory that connects materialist and feminist theories to affective theories of social change, and to wider normative concerns for the love and care of others to whom humans are relationally connected. To understand how the affective system generates a collective consciousness in addition to an individual or subjective awareness of relational identity or position in the affective system, it draws on the key aspects of class and gender consciousness utilised in research. The paper argues that care consciousness is interconnected with class, race and gender consciousness but that it is also a discrete site of consciousness as a result of the forces of relationality, interdependence, imminency and love labour that underpin the affective system where it develops. Because the affective system does not have a legitimate status, language or discourse in political or social theories of inequality and social change, care consciousness, although present in addition to class, race and gender consciousness, is not named when sociologists analyse inequality and social change as academics or people experiencing oppression.
Title of Paper 2	<b>Precarity, gender and care in the academy</b>
Author(s)	Mariya Ivancheva, UCD/ University of Leeds; <a href="mailto:mariya.ivancheva@gmail.com">mariya.ivancheva@gmail.com</a> Kathleen Lynch, University College Dublin; <a href="mailto:kathleen.lynch@ucd.ie">kathleen.lynch@ucd.ie</a> Kathryn Keating, University College Dublin; <a href="mailto:kathryn.keating@ucd.ie">kathryn.keating@ucd.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 2	This article explores the operation of precarity in academia in gender terms through the examination of three case studies arising from the analysis of interviews with 26 academic women, who were part of a larger study (N=102) of higher education.

	<p>We examine the role of neoliberal restructuring in creating a new generation of scholars experiencing insecure hyper-flexible contracts and growing pressures of recurrent migration, both of which are compounded by relational insecurities. The data shows that there is a growing polarisation between an elite of permanent academics (both female and male) and a reserve army of precarious workers who are disproportionately female.</p> <p>As the imperative to care is highly gendered (O'Brien 2007) women who opt out of the masculinised ideals of 24/7 work and/or geographical mobility in academia remain subject to labour-led precarity and are over-represented in part-time and/or fixed-term positions. Those women comply, are required to peripheralise their relational lives and experience care-led affective precarity.</p>
Title of Paper 3	<b>A relational approach to choice at the end of life</b>
Author(s)	Luciana Lolich, University College Dublin, Health Research Board funded project: All-Ireland Institute of Hospice and Palliative Care; <a href="mailto:luciana.lolich@ucd.ie">luciana.lolich@ucd.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 3	In recent years choice and autonomy have been prioritized as key quality indicators in palliative care services. The paper examines current palliative care discourses with respect to patient choice. While recognizing the importance of personal autonomy, using evidence from Ireland, the paper explores how a discourse on choice can contribute to inequalities in palliative care because it fails to take account of pre-existing structural inequalities, human relationality and bodily decline. The paper proposes a relational approach to care that takes account not only of the relational lives in those in need of care but also of their carers.
Title of Paper 4	<b>Precarity, Class and Gender: The Precarious Lives of Public Housing Tenants</b>
Author(s)	John Bissett, UCD IRC New Foundations Scholar 2015/16 and Canal Communities Partnership; <a href="mailto:bissett.john@gmail.com">bissett.john@gmail.com</a>
Abstract of Paper 4	<p>This paper is based on an ethnographic study exploring the significance of class and gender for understanding the precarious lives of the residents of a public housing estate.</p> <p>The residents are quintessentially proletarian and around seventy percent of current heads of household are women. Having grown up in a public housing estate, I want to highlight how the unique social class and gender dynamics on the estate impact on people's lives and prohibit their flourishing. My research project is emancipatory in that I want it to contribute to change both within and without the estate; I do not wish to write a voyeuristic colonising account of the miseries of people's lives.</p> <p>A recurrent theme of many of the stories of residents, particularly those of older generations, is that precarity has been a characteristic of their lives for as long as they can remember. Whether it is their material struggles to find social goods, such as paid employment or housing, or their sense of personal insecurity that arises from poverty and economic insecurity, it rarely leaves them. For women in particular it is lived out through narratives of unpredictability and anxiety regarding the welfare of children and grandchildren across the generations; class is both an affective and a material matter.</p>
Title of Paper 5	<b>Inequality in Education in Turkey: the case of the Alevi Community, the largest Ethno-cultural/religious Minority</b>
Author(s)	Yeser Torun, University of Ankara and Post-doctoral Fellow, UCD School of Education (Equality Studies) 2016/17. Research funded by the Turkish Research Council TÜBİTAK; <a href="mailto:yesertorun@gmail.com">yesertorun@gmail.com</a>
Abstract of Paper 5	This paper analyses the discriminatory practises and inequalities experienced by the Alevi ethnic/ religious minority in contemporary Turkish education. The analysis relies on documentary analysis and interviews conducted as part of a doctoral thesis "A Biographical Study on the Relationship between Intergenerational Social Mobility and Education, 2014" as well as on the findings of the fieldwork conducted in Ankara between 2010-2011. Turkey is a country of diverse cultural traditions. Consisting of 12-15 million population, the Alevi

	community is the largest religious minority in this cultural mosaic. They are geographically dispersed throughout Anatolia with Turkish and/or Kurdish-speaking members. Although practices, rituals and even their definitions of Aleviness vary, these groups hold some common religious beliefs, as well. Their religious identity is a major reason they have been subject to discrimination in both public and political spheres. The paper will first examine the ways in which discrimination is experienced through policies and practices in religious education. Secondly, it will outline data on the educational atmosphere and climate in schools indicating how the Alevis do not feel safe and are forced to hide their religious/ethno-cultural identity.
--	---

Title of Panel	<a href="#">The Troubles and Issues with Irish Identity</a>
Discussant	Dr. Veronique Altglas (Queen's University Belfast)
Abstract of Panel/ Symposium	Social class research has, once again, emerged as a dominant pre-occupation within UK social science (Savage, et al. 2015; Atkinson, 2017). However, there has been a distinct lack of research concerning class identity in Northern Ireland (Smyth and Cebulla, 2007; Burke, 2015). What has concerned most authors and policy makers is ethno-national identity and its effects on what is still seen as a divided community. However, in contemporary Northern Ireland, issues of employment, life chances and mobility are not directed by ethno-national identity, nor is there a popular view that ethno-national identity is a resource in terms of life chances (ARK, 2007). Taking Moore's position that the Troubles in Northern Ireland have 'clouded the relationship between community conflict and local inequalities, lifestyle preferences, beliefs, and more complex notions of identity' (2007: 401), this symposium will consider the role of social class on issues of identity and experience of inequalities and social suffering from the perspective of both Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. This symposium will bring together contributions from literature, sociology and social policy to provide a critical and timely discussion of these issues.
Title of Paper 1	<b>"Social Class in Northern Ireland: a review of classed patterns within the Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey"</b>
Author(s)	Dr. Eoin Flaherty, University College Dublin
Abstract of Paper 1	This paper examines Northern Ireland's class structure in recent years, drawing on a range of secondary sources including the Northern Ireland Life and Times Survey. Placing Northern Ireland in the context of international debates, it considers the dual issues of inequality in the division of national product between capital and labour, and inequalities amongst 'labour itself'. Focusing on a number of stressors specific to Northern Ireland - persistent low pay, low productivity, weak collective bargaining capacity, it argues that the case of Northern Ireland has much to inform international debate on the experience of small states in a context of rising global inequality. Finally, in light of its institutional analysis, it considers some consequences of Brexit for Northern Irish equality, arguing that pursuing the 'low road' strategy of Irish corporate tax harmonisation will likely exacerbate these stressors, driving inequality higher.

Title of Paper 2	<b>Graduate Blues: social class and graduate employment</b>
Author(s)	Dr. Ciaran Burke, Ulster University, c.burke@ulster.ac.uk
Abstract of Paper 2	<p>The emergence and development of post-industrialisation, as depicted by Daniel Bell, has created significant social and economic change. Through the development of a knowledge based economy higher education has been swept from the periphery of society to holding a central position in both economic success and opportunities for social justice. This once now ivory tower has created opportunities for all as a new technical-skilled class replaced the hereditary system of power and privilege. With this sea change, in the role and character of higher education, also came a swift increase in participation rates across social class, gender and race and ethnicity. As a result of increased levels of participation and changes in the knowledge economy, quite against the meritocratic narratives of Bell's post-industrial society, we are experiencing a period of graduate inflation where there are too many graduates for graduate jobs, with estimates from the Office of National Statistics as high as 40% of graduates in non-graduate employment.</p> <p>A growing amount of research in the UK, and other OECD countries, has pointed to the role of social class, namely levels of capitals, in deciding a graduate's employment trajectory. However very little work has been conducted to examine the classed experience of Northern Irish graduates. Framed through a Bourdieusian theoretical lens, this paper will draw on the analysis of 27 life history interviews to examine the classed patterns and experiences of the Northern Irish graduate labour market. The paper will conclude with a comparison of classed patterns and gendered and ethno-national patterns.</p>
Title of Paper 3	<b>Tradition, Literature and Class in Recent Irish Working-Class Writing.</b>
Author(s)	Dr. Micheal Mac Piarais, QUB
Abstract of Paper 3	<p>Concerns with verisimilitude and 'unrecorded lives' are central to working-class writing. Literary representations of working-class life that seek to retrieve lost 'truths' have consequently mainly been theorised in terms of the realist tradition. As Livi Michael observes, 'the notion of the realist novel exists in the background of most criticisms of the working-class novel, acting in effect as a yardstick against which it is constantly being measured'. Writers thus assume (or are expected to assume) an important social and epistemological role. Often that role is set against dominant literary ideologies. Pierre Bourdieu identified a particular, attendant tendency in working-class culture generally to disparage aloof forms of social and cultural artifice in favour of simplicity, honesty and utility. As John R. Hall et al. elaborate, 'working-class culture often emphasizes suspicion of Culture with a capital C [...] Rejecting these badges of cultivation allows working-class people to invoke a meaningful world in which people are "real".' This paper will consider key theoretical interchanges in how 'literature' – variously conceived – represents or challenges social 'reality'. It will apply that consideration to a discussion of recent Irish working-class writing by Emmet Kirwan and Karl Parkinson, asking how their writing theorises the writer's social role.</p>

Title of Paper 4	<b>Beyond the mire of laws and figure? Working class students experience in and after HE:</b>
Author(s)	Fergal Finnegan, <a href="#">Maynooth University</a>
Abstract of Paper 4	<p>Research on widening participation in Ireland has repeatedly highlighted the existence of enduring class inequalities in HE. In fact it has been a vital and defining concern of research and policy on access. This paper will begin with a critical review of the available research on working class access to HE. One can point to a number of very well developed lines of inquiry in the research, most notably the work on participation rates, but there are also major lacunae in this body of work. In mapping the contours of the field a case will be made that what we know and can say about working class access to HE has clear empirical, methodological and theoretical limits which can be linked to broader sociological field and the historical and political conditions of Irish class formation</p> <p>The second part of the paper will outline some of the key findings from a project exploring working class experience in Irish HE based on eighty-one in-depth, biographical interviews with students in three different HEIs (Finnegan, 2012; Finnegan et al, 2014, 2016) as well as ongoing research on working class graduates transitions and trajectories in the labour market. This empirical material along with the theoretical critique outlined in the first half of the paper will be used to sketch out one possible alternative way of conceptualising and researching working class access and participation drawing on critical realism (Bhaskar, 1979), Bourdieu (1984) and Lefebvre (1991).</p>

Title of Panel	<a href="#">Media and Power</a>
Title of Paper 1	<b>Participatory cultures in Irish public service media: beyond paternalism?</b>
Author(s)	Dr. Mark Cullinane, University College Cork, <a href="mailto:mark.cullinane@umail.ucc.ie">mark.cullinane@umail.ucc.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 1	<p>One notable continuity between directly state-controlled media and institutionally-independent public service broadcasting (PSB) has been the relegation of publics to the status of silent partner, with the democratic thrust of broadcasting privileging universal access to services rather than based on communication rights. Driven by competitive and technological imperatives in the age of globalised media markets and the internet, a further evolution into public service media institutions is now well under way. The examination of participatory cultures in media institutions- their venues, structures, and governance ideologies- represents a productive means of interrogating the extent to which ongoing projects of institutional change also entail normative reconfiguration of the relationships between public and public media. This is not least because the terrain of participation represents a key site of struggle between competing democratic logics seeking to shape the public service media project.</p> <p>This paper contributes an empirical inquiry into the democratic affordances and constraints of one such participative venue in the context of Irish public service media. It draws on the author's experiences over several years as a member and participant observer of the RTÉ Audience Council, the broadcaster's principal means of public participation in institutional governance. First, the Council's history and institutional and legislative embedding is traced and critically assessed. This is followed by analysis of a series of key junctures pertaining to the Council's internal dynamics, its intra-organisational relationships as well as its engagements with the public between 2012 and 2014. These findings are synthesised in an assessment of the character and extent of the Audience Council's participatory qualities, which are found to be minimalist in both theory and practice and subject to a range of delimiting forces that undercut its representational capacities and efficacy, and are suggestive of long-term continuities of aversion to the impingement of public power on the public service media project.</p>

Title of Paper 2	<b>NI Screen and the Political-Economy of the Screen Industries in Northern Ireland</b>
Author(s)	Stephen Baker ( <a href="mailto:sj.baker@ulster.ac.uk">sj.baker@ulster.ac.uk</a> ), Robert Porter ( <a href="mailto:r.porter@ulster.ac.uk">r.porter@ulster.ac.uk</a> ), Phil Ramsey ( <a href="mailto:pt.ramsey@ulster.ac.uk">pt.ramsey@ulster.ac.uk</a> ), Centre for Media Research, Ulster University
Abstract of Paper 2	<p>The publicly funded screen development agency Northern Ireland (NI) Screen has been in-part responsible for the exponential development of the film and television industries in NI. Best known for bringing HBO's <i>Game of Thrones</i> to the region for the majority of its filming, NI Screen has consistently prioritised the economic contribution of the screen industries to NI above their cultural contribution (NI Screen, 2010; 2014). While NI Screen offers direct funding packages to companies that can be used in conjunction with the UK's Film Tax Relief or High-end TV Tax Relief schemes, there has been a dearth of critical analysis on the precarious nature of the jobs created, or on the actual benefits to the economy.</p> <p>In this paper we will analyse the role of NI Screen in the NI creative industries and will assess it from a political-economy point-of-view, but also in terms of the wider discourse surrounding the development of NI's creative industries agenda. This discourse has been driven in-part by the NI Executive, with the former First Minister Peter Robinson in 2010 discussing the transformation of Harland and Wolff's (former ship builders) paint hall into NI Screen's main studio facility in these terms: "The transformation of the Paint Hall from the last remnant of our once great ship building tradition to the largest stage in Europe is an example of our flexibility and our commitment to innovation" (BBC, 2010). In this paper we will argue that the development of the screen industries has been central to the problematic concept of the 'New Northern Ireland', a discourse that NI's political and economic elites have been vociferous in promoting. This has seen the prioritisation of entrenched economic self-interest rather than more equitable forms of socio-economic development.</p>
Title of Paper 3	<b>'Africa Rising?' Current Media representations on UK and Irish media coverage</b>
Author(s)	Michael Mahadeo and Dr Rachel Naylor, Sociology, Ulster University. <a href="mailto:Ma.mahadeo@ulster.ac.uk">Ma.mahadeo@ulster.ac.uk</a> ; <a href="mailto:Naylor-R@email.ulster.ac.uk">Naylor-R@email.ulster.ac.uk</a>
Abstract of Paper 3	<p>Representations or re-presentations of 'reality' is what the media does in the institutional production and dissemination of information. In doing this, the media are a vital source of meanings about the world and helps us, the audiences, to make sense of this world in specific ways (O' Sullivan et al, 2003). Devereux too, reminds us that to appreciate and analyse media is to acknowledge "media content is a powerful source of meaning about the social world...it is essential that we examine how media content represents, or more accurately 're-presents' the realities involved in social, economic and political relationships" (2011:187).</p> <p>Powerful representations of Africa from "the outside" have historically "othered" the continent and its people. The "dark continent" motif was drawn on to justify such practices as Western slave-trading and later imperialism and colonialism. In the postcolonial era, exploitative features of the north-south relationship have been masked and justified by newer manifestations of this negative representation. Even in the first decade of the twenty-first century, harmful pessimistic imagery and narrative have been dominant (Ohiorhenuan 2011). Is the "the same old story" (Mahadeo and McKinney 2007:14) still playing or is this being successfully challenged by counter-narratives like "Africa Rising"? The paper will be a report on empirical work in progress, using media analysis on exploring representations of Africa in the UK/Irish press. Is the reportage on Africa improving or still encased in the stereotypes and clichés? Recent reporting on Ethiopia and The Gambia reflected a mixture of both. Whether there are differences in UK and Irish representations and the reasons for this will also be discussed.</p>

Title of Paper 4	<b>From literacy to media literacy: a study on the interface between mediated communication and education and its implications for the Irish second-level education.</b>
Author(s)	Ricardo Castellini da Silva ( <a href="mailto:ricardocastellini@gmail.com">ricardocastellini@gmail.com</a> ) and Miriam Judge ( <a href="mailto:miriam.judge@dcu.ie">miriam.judge@dcu.ie</a> ) School of Communications, Dublin City University
Abstract of Paper 4	<p>Media Literacy has recently attracted significant attention in educational debates worldwide, especially with the advent of increasingly affordable and accessible digital technologies and internet connections. Media educators have proposed the inclusion of communication theories and practices in the school curriculum in order to develop key skills such as creativity, critical analysis, cultural awareness and multimodal literacy. In the Republic of Ireland, even though attempts to foster Media Literacy have been a feature of Irish education for over thirty years, the subject still retains a low status within the educational system and media studies are frequently avoided given the pressure of traditional examination subjects (Barnes et al., 2007).</p> <p>Curriculum initiatives such as the Junior Cycle reform and the Transition Year program offer a great opportunity for the implementation of media literacy programs in the Irish second-level education. This research project, which forms part of my PhD studies at Dublin City University, has been designed to investigate this opportunity and to advance the understanding of the learning process involved when old and new models of media education are combined.</p> <p>The pilot phase of the project was conducted at the Bridge21, Trinity College Dublin. Designed and delivered as a week-long Media course, following a socio-constructivist and project-based educational model, twenty four Transition Year students from 5 different schools participated in the program. The topics addressed included information literacy; semiotics and multimodality; photo manipulation; and film editing. Employing a qualitative methodology, research data was gathered using field observation, focus group and artefact analysis.</p> <p>By analysing the holistic theoretical framework adopted by the researcher, this paper will introduce the media literacy model developed exclusively for the pilot study, and will discuss the first findings.</p>

Title of Panel	<b>Work, income, gender and race</b>
Title of Paper 1	<b>The moderating influence of welfare regime: religious denominations and gender role attitudes</b>
Author(s)	Amy Erbe Healy, Mary Immaculate College, UL, <a href="mailto:Amy.Healy@mic.ul.ie">Amy.Healy@mic.ul.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 1	<p>Traditional gender role attitudes regarding work and family are often associated with particular religious denominations such as Islam (Norris and Inglehart, 2011). However, while religions are often presented as unifying forces, crossing national boundaries, religions do not operate in a vacuum. Members of religious denominations are impacted by other institutions in society which vary across countries and regions within Europe, (Esping-Andersen, 1990; Fenger, 2007) and which also impact attitudes (Lück, 2006; Orloff, 1996).</p> <p>This research analyses the impact of religious denomination, welfare regime and their interaction on traditional gender attitudes using three rounds of the European Social Survey (ESS): rounds 2, 4 and 5. Two variables -- “women should be prepared to cut down on paid work for the sake of their family” and “men should have more right to a job than woman when jobs are scarce” – were analysed using ordered logistic regression and these control variables: age, immigrant status, gender, educational attainment, religiosity, household composition, feelings about income, religious denomination, and welfare regime. Countries included in the research were: Belgium, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Ireland,</p>



	<p>Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Greece, and Portugal.</p> <p>In Western Europe, members of all religious denominations within welfare regimes which encourage women working outside of the home have significantly less conservative gender role attitudes than members of the same denominations in other countries. However, members of conservative religious denominations (Islam, Eastern Orthodox) living in countries with welfare regimes which promote traditional gender roles (Corporatist, Southern) have the most conservative attitudes in Europe. Conversely, Eastern Europe combines high female employment with relatively traditional gender role attitudes across all religious denominations except Islam. Multilevel modelling will be used to determine which macro-level variables are consistently associated with gender role attitudes across Europe.</p>
Title of Paper 2	<b>Why Income Inequality is dissatisfying? The Role of Subjective Social Status</b>
Author(s)	Simone M. Schneider, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland; Email: <a href="mailto:sschneid@tcd.ie">sschneid@tcd.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 2	<p>This study proposes subjective social status – a person’s perception of his/her social standing in the social hierarchy – is an important psychological mechanism explaining the inequality-satisfaction link. Building on sociological and social-psychological research, it argues (i) the contextual effect of income inequality on subjective wellbeing is mediated by social status perceptions, and (ii) income</p> <p>inequality moderates the relationship between subjective social status and wellbeing. The study uses data of the sixth round of the European Social Survey from 2012, which provides valid information on 39,734 individuals in 22 European countries.</p> <p>Applying multi-level structural equation modeling techniques, it finds empirical support for the mediation argument; income inequality lowers the self-perception of social status and, in turn, the overall well-being of individuals. It also finds empirical evidence – albeit weaker – for the moderation hypothesis; income inequality slightly increases the importance of subjective social status for the production of life satisfaction. The study concludes that a person’s life satisfaction is a matter of that person’s status perception which depends on personal economic resources and also on the distribution of monetary rewards within the larger societal context.</p>
Title of Paper 3	<b>Negotiation and Resistance Strategies in Ireland’s Emerging Activation Regime</b>
Author(s)	Philip Finn, Department of Sociology, Maynooth University, Philip.finn.2011@mumail.ie
Abstract of Paper 3	<p>This paper critically explores Ireland's burgeoning 'activation' regime through the lived experience of individuals negotiating and resisting work-related conditionality. Post-crisis Ireland has witnessed the emergence of a definitive policy trajectory which seeks to enable a lifelong attachment to the labour force through activation, sanctions, and work-related conditionality. This represents a move from a previously passive welfare administration with light implementation of conditions and sanctions to one encompassing a rationality concerned with constituting 'active jobseekers'. The paper utilises Foucault's governmentality approach to trace this shift from a seemingly passive welfare state to one concerned with eliciting a rationality of 'active job seeking'. It then explores the impact of this emergent activation regime through the lived experience of individuals outside of formal paid employment and who are not actively seeking work. It draws on interviews with discouraged workers, individuals providing care/house work in the home, along with individuals self-identifying as anti-work to explore how these new methods of governing are experienced and negotiated at a personal level. The interviews foreground the agency of the participants by exploring their actions, perspectives, and motivations regarding work, their everyday activities and 'activation' reforms. Through accentuating agency, the paper explores the place of resistance at an individual level and identifying the forms it may take. From here, the paper finishes by identifying historical unemployed movements in Ireland</p>

	along with their absence from the current political context to explore the possibility of moving from individual acts of resistance to a collective response to activation reforms.
Title of Paper 4	<b>How Can We Measure Racial Stratification: The Hidden Determinant of Socio-economic Dominance and economic inequality</b>
Author(s)	Dr. Ebum Joseph, University College Dublin, Equality Centre, <a href="mailto:ebunjoseph@ucdconnect.ie">ebunjoseph@ucdconnect.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 4	<p>This paper which offers lenses to view economic inequality from a racial stratification framework, outlines lessons from a recent study on the disparity in the Irish labour market outcomes of migrants.</p> <p>While [non]race scholars across Europe know society is hierarchal, there is little or no framing of inequality in terms of racial stratification. Measures of economic inequality among migrant groups is neither presented as a racial hierarchy. Rather, master narratives infer among other reasons, a biological deficiency within victims, lower IQ levels, belonging needs, to the more widely espoused deficit in qualifications, experience and language of the host community among newcomers in their host country. This way of processing data by the social sciences has been argued to be based on 'white logic' and ways of thinking about social facts.</p> <p>This paper draws on in depth narratives of immigrant groups, a considerable body of studies, an employability programmes' database (N=639) and semi-structured interviews to highlight the tensions experienced by those categorised as 'other' in terms of assessing paid employment, promotion and experience. It presents five characteristic labour market experiences of immigrants as ways of measuring inequality by examining the polarisation in the investigated labour markets where some groups are over represented in certain sectors, economic brackets and experiences.</p> <p>The paper argues that current ways of knowing and measuring economic inequality obscures the pervasiveness of implicit bias, group favouritism, inferiorisation of difference and the harshness of the labour supply chain for those at the bottom of the racial ladder. It calls for a shift from the known ways of measuring inequality such as unemployment rate and income distribution to more nuanced ways in the labour market which brings into focus how racial hierarchy works institutionally.</p>

## Poster Session

Author(s)	Audrey Galvin, University of Limerick
Title	<b>Accountability in the coverage of murder suicide; a framing analysis.</b>
Abstract	<p>Journalism is undergoing a transformative period with the advent of social media, digitization, and marketization of the industry. The norm of accountability remains a pillar of journalism practice and journalism organisations recognise the principle of accountability to the public and society, where information is incorrect.</p> <p>Question1: What checks and balances are in place to ensure ethical accountability?</p> <p>Question 2: Where journalists do not breach a code of practice, yet coverage is described as “concerning” and “graphic,” where is the principle of accountability present as a core of ethical journalism practice?</p> <p>Journalists in Ireland have been criticised for their coverage of the stories that deal with murder suicide, which refers to an individual who commits murder and subsequently takes their own life. In particular, how aspects of the story have been structured to emphasise certain elements over others and the labelling of those featured in the stories.</p> <p>This paper will draw from a framing analysis study into the print and online coverage of the murder suicide of the Greaney family in Cobh, in December 2014. It will outline the need for journalists to respond to what they do, and why they do it – to be accountable. While it does not aim to become judge and jury on unethical practice by journalists in it's media coverage, the paper will aim to illustrate the lack of accountability and in turn, application of ethical principles, by journalists in their coverage of this area of mental health.</p>
Author(s)	Paul John Frewen (MSoc, BA), University College Cork, cerealspiller1985@gmail.com
Title	<b>Is it all for knotting? An examination of the normative power of Irish marital policy through interviews with CNM/Polyamorous individuals</b>
Abstract (300 words)	<p>The Marriage Referendum was affirmed in the Republic of Ireland in May 2015 with the Yes group campaigned on ‘make grá (love) the law’ and sought to expand full marital rights to same sex couples that had previously been exclusively accessible to heterosexual couples. This conference paper will report and analyse the effect that heteronormative discourses (that emerged during the Marriage Referendum -2015) had on those who continue to be excluded, stigmatised, judged and surveyed by the state and society. Discussed is the lived experience of consensual non monogamous (CNM) relationships – such as polyamorous, open relationships and how they understand and interact with such concepts including ‘love’, ‘committed’, ‘life-long’, ‘marriage’. Also reported is what the stigmatisation and exclusion of CNM individuals tells us about the aims, scope, formation and operation of Irish marital policy and personal sexual relationships with the State.</p> <p>The impact of such concepts were critically explored through semi structured interviews with members of the CNM community with thematic analysis of interview data to group dominant themes together. These interviews highlighted issues surrounding marital and relationship policy within the Republic of Ireland, the discourses that emerged before, during and after the Marriage Referendum in May 2015, and the impact of societal moralisation on personal relationship. Throughout the interviews concepts such as a ‘good relationship’, ‘love’, ‘sex’ and ‘marriage’ were discussed also through the personal experiences of those who are excluded. Through these interviews, de-facto concepts that make, shape and contain personal loving relationships are critically examined and expanded upon. Far from being a fixed and rigid understanding, operation and use of these concepts, CNM individuals have a more expansive understanding of such concepts that remained unchallenged by most LGBT and heterosexual individuals and groups alike during the Irish Marriage Referendum. Demonstrated is that far from being ‘a republic of equals and republic of freedom and a republic of love’ (Katherine Zappone, T.D, 2016), Irish marital policy continues to be deeply heteronormative and exclusionary and, potentially, detrimental to numerous other forms of loving caring relationships.</p>

Author(s)	Dr Natalie Delimata, Department of Social Science, Institute of Technology, Sligo, delimata.natalie@itsligo.ie
Title	<b>Social Medicine: A Contradiction in Epistemological Terms?</b>
Abstract (300 words)	Recognition of the benefits of multidisciplinary collaboration is increasingly evident in biomedical, public health and social science literature. This coupled with the existence of specialised fields of knowledge including: social medicine, medical sociology and social epidemiology suggest that there is sufficient common ground to permit effective communication between biomedicine and social science. However, my participation in a multidisciplinary forum has shown collaboration to be complicated by a lack common perspective. This multidisciplinary forum comprised medical practitioners, clinical psychologists, social scientists and patient advocates who were tasked with evaluating biomedical nomenclature in relation to intersex/DSD. While the forum engaged in insightful debate highlighting the complexity and nuance of the attendant issues, there were occasions where misunderstandings arose. These misunderstanding were not the result of poor communication; on the contrary each participant went to considerable lengths to clearly explain their position. The reason for these misunderstandings was more fundamental, different participants were speaking from different epistemological perspectives, reflecting different metaphysical viewpoints. In short, though the words participants were using were the same, the worlds which they occupied were different. Drawing on the work of David Hume, WVO Quine, Hilary Putnam and Michel Foucault this poster will present a more inclusive metaphysical and epistemological perspective in which scientific knowledge and social meaning are understood to be co-determining elements within one fabric of knowledge.
Author	Ciara Pritschet, UCD, ciara.pritschet@ucdconnect.ie
Title	<b>Fan fiction and understandings of mental illness</b>
Abstract (300 words)	<p>Within participatory fan culture, fanfiction has been a solid staple for more than 40 years. These stories that fans create using settings and characters of media they follow has been described often as “transformative.” Some credit fanfiction with allowing representation of marginalized communities, especially that of gay men.</p> <p>According to Henry Jenkins, fan communities may come close to an ideal representation of Pierre Levy's concept of collective intelligence. If this is the case, what does the collective intelligence of the fan community know or understand about marginalized identities? And does this collective intelligence conform to the understandings of people who live with these marginalized identities?</p> <p>This project explores the way fandom presents and understands mental illness, specifically autism, ADHD, and OCD, through the way these diagnoses are written in fanfiction. This data is gathered by analyzing posted stories on the Archive of Our Own fanfiction site, archiveofourown.org. This site uses a liberal tagging system, allowing users to tag many different aspects of their story, including characters, word count, genre, and specific things that may show up in the story. Both qualitative and quantitative data can be used in this project. Through quantitative data we can see how often tags for these diagnoses are used, while through qualitative data the specific handling of these diagnoses can be analyzed.</p>
Author	Sarah Stahlke, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada, sarah.stahlke@ualberta.ca
Title	<b>Mobilizing nursing knowledge for transformation in health care</b>
Abstract (300 words)	For decades, reports from various countries have outlined the state of Western healthcare systems. Longstanding concerns about the sustainability and effectiveness of health systems have prompted interest in new mobilizations of nursing knowledge to address service access issues, emphasize well-being, and incorporate a concern for social justice. Nursing is viewed (by non-nurses) as a force for change, if enabled and optimally positioned. Nevertheless, transformative policy ideas for nursing-led health system renewal have scarcely taken hold, due to persistent barriers such as medical dominance, epistemic injustice, oppressed group

	<p>behaviour, gendered assumptions, neoliberalism, and managerialism. This study, part of a larger focus on new mobilizations of nursing knowledge, was a structured review of literature related to the themes identified in specific documents about the future of nursing and healthcare. Specifically, this review examined and critically evaluated published strategies for change based on nursing knowledge and identified barriers to and facilitators of change. Many issues continue to impede the marshalling of nursing knowledge for change. These are fundamentally sociological concerns.</p>
--	---

### SESSION 3

Title of Panel	Generation What: Changes and Continuities in Irish Society
Chair/Discussant	Sara O'Sullivan (Chair) School of Sociology, University College Dublin, <a href="mailto:sara.osullivan@ucd.ie">sara.osullivan@ucd.ie</a> Eoin Flaherty (Discussant), School of Sociology, University College Dublin, <a href="mailto:eoin.flaherty@ucd.ie">eoin.flaherty@ucd.ie</a>
Abstract of Panel/Symposium	<i>Generation What</i> is a pan-European television, video and social media survey project to understand the values, attitudes, beliefs, practices and experiences of the younger generations in Europe, from the ages of 16 to 35, across a range of personal and public topics. With support from the European Broadcasting Union, the project spread from its origins in France to encompass thirteen countries and nations in Europe and almost one million respondents by mid-October 2016. The research also involves video interviews with a sample of respondents from each participating country or nation. This panel draws on an analysis of the results of the quantitative, online survey of 150 questions conducted in Ireland totalling 32,919 respondents, and over 30 video interviews conducted by Midas Productions (see <a href="http://www.generation-what.ie">www.generation-what.ie</a> ), framed in a wider, qualitative perspective that relates changes and continuities in contemporary Irish society to Ireland's on-going development-modernisation process from the late 1950s.
Title of Paper 1	<b>GenWhat: Changes and Continuities in Liberalism</b>
Author(s)	Gerard Boucher, School of Sociology, University College Dublin, <a href="mailto:gerard.boucher@ucd.ie">gerard.boucher@ucd.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 1	This paper situates the results of the Generation What survey in the context of Ireland's development-modernisation process since the late 1950s, arguing that the deepened liberalism of the GenWhat cohorts represents both a continuation of trends from earlier generations and a reaction to the excesses of the Celtic Tiger and austerity periods. Drawing on Mannheim's concepts of generation location and generation as actuality, the paper focuses on the respondent's liberalism in terms of reformulations and/or extensions of individualism and materialism, diversity, and familialism. Analysis of the results suggest that GenWhat members are part of a generation location with respect to their liberal cultural transmission and formative experiences, and that they form a generation as actuality to the extent that they have extended and/or reformulated these to suit changing social conditions and their experiences in Ireland. This is shown by their preference for more social forms of individualism and materialism that socially embed and place limits on ego-centric choices and actions, and by extending social individualism to the practises of diversity by others in Irish public life. It is also show by their reformulation of familialism to seek happiness through close love, parental and friendship relationships in their everyday lives.
Title of Paper 2	<b>GenWhat: National Identity, Belonging, and Age Cohort Differences</b>
Author(s)	Iarfhlaith Watson, School of Sociology, University College Dublin, <a href="mailto:iarfhlaith.watson@ucd.ie">iarfhlaith.watson@ucd.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 2	The main focus of this paper is to investigate national identity in the context of questions of belonging not only to Ireland or to nationality, but also to other communities and groups. In this data (as in other data, such as the national identity survey carried out by the International social survey programme) it is found that Irish people identify strongly with their nationality. However, the sixteen-year range covered in this research (18 to 34-year-olds), and provisionally called 'generation what', is not a homogenous generation. The analysis indicates that there are incremental differences going from the youngest cohort (the teenagers), through the early 20s, late 20s, to the early 30s. For example, the younger the age group the less they "feel acutely" part of Ireland, which positions the younger cohorts closer to the previous generation than those aged in their early-30s. The paper analyses the results in the context of the current ideological period of neoliberalism, reflecting an increasing individualisation as well as an emphasis on the primacy of the market. This perspective will be

	linked to Mannheim's notion of generation location as a framework to analyse the findings relating to the variations and similarities around belonging.
Title of Paper 3	<b>GenWhat: State, Politics &amp; Risk Society</b>
Author(s)	Amanda Slevin, School of Political Science and Sociology, National University of Ireland Galway, AMANDA.SLEVIN@nuigalway.ie
Abstract of Paper 3	As an innovative snapshot of a generation, the Generation What survey offers unique insights into the values, attitudes and experiences of young people in Ireland. Apparent from the data are critical views towards political, economic and state systems articulated by participants demonstrating social liberal outlooks. Paying attention to the socio-economic maelstrom experienced by millennials in recent years, this paper analyses the Irish data related to the economy, state and political institutions through the lens of Ulrich Beck's concept of 'risk society.' Findings from the Generation What research are reviewed in tandem with empirical data on topics such as trust, youth unemployment and precarious work juxtaposed with a decline in trade union membership. Exploring some of the participants' responses to inequality and solidarity in contrast to their individualism, the paper considers if these findings are evidence of cosmopolitization. The paper also examines participants' distrust of key institutions, particularly the state, political system and trade unions, questioning whether these perspectives indicate 'the start of new politics...outside the formal realm of politics' (Macdonis and Plummer, 2012, p. 518). Concluding with a summary of some paradoxes evident within the data, the paper evaluates the applicability of Beck's concepts to the Irish Generation What findings.
Title of Paper 4	<b>Ireland's Moral Millennials: The Future of Love, Commitment and Loss in the Digital Age</b>
Author(s)	Kevin Myers, Hibernia College, kevinmyers@outlook.ie
Abstract of Paper 4	How do Irish millennials in the Generation What survey see their future and what are their most pressing concerns? This paper pays attention to Irish millennials fears and aspirations regarding their future, and outlines the most pressing issues and concerns in attaining happiness in their future lives. Taking Swidler's (2001; 1986) theoretical approach as a guide to culture, it addresses how participants resource culture in bringing meaning to their lives and how they view love, commitment, death and the loss of another. It discusses the key institutional and cultural discourses that inform their attitudes and how processes of globalisation, particularly in relation to the use of social media, offer GenWhat participants a cultural guidebook that informs their views on their future lives (Myers, 2016). The results are examined in the context of a changing Irish society, where structural and long-term processes of social change have undermined the dominant role of the institutional Catholic Church in informing attitudes towards key rites of passage and the meanings associated with them (Inglis 2014; 1998). Much of this relates to historic Irish attitudes to both loss and bereavement and how processes of secularisation have shifted the historic meanings and understandings applied to them.

Title of Panel	Immigrants as Outsiders on the Island of Ireland
Chair / Discussant	Professor Bryan Fanning, University College Dublin, <a href="mailto:Bryan.fanning@ucd.ie">Bryan.fanning@ucd.ie</a> Dr. Lucy Michael, Ulster University, <a href="mailto:L.michael@ulster.ac.uk">L.michael@ulster.ac.uk</a>
Abstract of Panel/ Symposium	<p><i>Immigrants as outsiders in the two Irelands</i> examines how a wide range of immigrant groups who settled in the Republic of Ireland and in Northern Ireland since the 1990s are faring today. The named participants are contributors to a forthcoming book edited by the chairs.</p> <p>Debates about the integration often focus on processes of cultural adaptation but it is also the case that integration in practical terms relates to many issues that also affect other potentially marginalised groups in society. The kinds of marginalisation experienced by some immigrants - in education, access to public services, employment or political representation – are not unique within Irish society.</p> <p>We take stock of how those who settled are faring more than a decade after an initial period of large-scale migration. Both jurisdictions experienced similar waves of post-EU Enlargement immigration and both also have attracted immigrants from non-EU countries into areas of employment such as health care. Migrants benefited from a lack of restrictions on movement between both jurisdictions that are now at risk following the decision of the United Kingdom to leave the European Union in 2016. Most of these are first generation immigrants, although many have formed families and growing numbers have Irish-born children. We are interested in concrete experiences of exclusion <i>and inclusion</i> in many different domains, noting the poor representation of immigrants in the media, politics and the public sectors of both Irelands, and exploring the range of ways in which they have succeeded economically, politically, religiously or otherwise in building viable lives in Ireland.</p> <p>The roundtable will draw on the particular examples of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black asylum seekers and refugees in both Irelands</li> <li>• Experiences of racism in social housing</li> <li>• Sectarian Legacies and the Marginalisation of Migrants in Northern Ireland</li> <li>• Immigrant Health Care Professionals in Both Irelands</li> <li>• Polish cartographies of Belfast</li> <li>• Normalisation of racism in the media</li> </ul>
Participants	<p>Dr. Teresa Buczkowska, Immigrant Council of Ireland, <a href="mailto:Teresa@immigrantcouncil.ie">Teresa@immigrantcouncil.ie</a></p> <p>Dr Ulrike M Vieten, Queen's University Belfast, <a href="mailto:u.vieten@qub.ac.uk">u.vieten@qub.ac.uk</a></p> <p>Dr Fiona Murphy, Queen's University Belfast, <a href="mailto:F.Murphy@qub.ac.uk">F.Murphy@qub.ac.uk</a></p> <p>Dr Bethany Waterhouse-Bradley, Ulster University, <a href="mailto:b.waterhouse-bradley@ulster.ac.uk">b.waterhouse-bradley@ulster.ac.uk</a></p> <p>Dr Mairead Corrigan, Queen's University Belfast, <a href="mailto:m.corrigan@qub.ac.uk">m.corrigan@qub.ac.uk</a></p> <p>Dr Marta Kempny, Queen's University Belfast, <a href="mailto:martakempny@gmail.com">martakempny@gmail.com</a></p> <p>Dr Lucy Michael, Ulster University, <a href="mailto:L.Michael@ulster.ac.uk">L.Michael@ulster.ac.uk</a></p>



Title of Panel	<b>Austerities, inequality and well-being</b>
Title of Paper 1	<b>Quality or Quantity: The Future of Public Dental Provision in Ireland</b>
Author(s)	Dr Nicholas Deal, Post-Doctoral Researcher in Sociology of Oral Health, Dept of Sociology, University of Limerick <a href="mailto:nicholas.deal@ul.ie">nicholas.deal@ul.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 1	<p>This paper presents some of the central findings from a broad qualitative study undertaken as part of a professional consultation on Ireland's forthcoming oral health policy, consisting of interviews with 34 dentists in general and specialist practice and focus groups with 20 final year dental students. The study is set against the backdrop of Ireland's 2010 emergency austerity budget, which saw the state withdraw all financial commitments to dental treatment, leaving only an emergency skeleton service in place for medical card holders. As austerity measures were enacted, many dental professionals lost their state insured patients, levels of attendance plummeted to European lows, leaving the profession with far fewer patients as they struggled to maintain their businesses. Having neglected the oral health of the nation for seven years, and allowing extensive disease to progress, the government is now proposing to step back in to ensure some basic dental treatment to all citizens. Unsurprisingly many in the dental profession are sceptical about state involvement, worried that the state will again renege on its commitments, leaving similar chaos in the near future. However, a broader concern is that many dentists weathered the financial crisis by offering the best possible dentistry they could. The quality of the dentistry they provide and the time they spend with their patients, defines their work and their professional identity, and dentists are acutely aware that any state scheme will not provide the level of funding to maintain the quality of treatment. In this scenario state involvement is construed as a risk, not only to the profession's finances, but to the quality of their work and the basis of their professional identities. While the profession recognises that someone must clean up the mess left from seven years of dental austerity, the threat to their professional identities hangs in the balance. What is really at stake is a principle of universalism which cares more about quantity, and a professional ethos that has developed on the basis of quality. How the state and profession manage this clash of interests will likely shape the future of the public dental service for decades to come.</p>
Title of Paper 2	<b>Do Institutions Matter? Studying the Performance of Health Care Systems from a Migrant's Perspective – A Quasi-Natural Experiment</b>
Author(s)	Simone M. Schneider, Postdoctoral Research Fellow, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland; Email: <a href="mailto:sschneid@tcd.ie">sschneid@tcd.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 2	<p>This study investigates whether the performance of health care systems is reflected in the public's opinion. To address the problem of endogeneity and stability that surrounds public opinion research, this study approaches the question from a migrants' perspective. It (a) explores the degree to which migrants' evaluations of health services depend on the performance of the country's health care system; (b) stresses the importance of referential standards and the significance of migrants' prior experiences with health services in their country of origin; and (c) investigates changes in health system evaluations with the length of time migrants have spent in their host society. The study uses data of the seven rounds of the European Social Survey (2002-2014), and applies multilevel modelling techniques to distinguish between three analytical levels: the macro-level (destination country), the meso-level (migrant groups by country of origin), and the individual-level (the respondent). Results are expected to provide a deeper understanding on how European health systems are perceived from an "outsider's perspective", i.e. by those who have not been socialized in the cultural and institutional setting they are asked to evaluate, and who apply different frames of references. They also inform us about the volatility of attitudes on health care systems and its institutional origins using cross-sectional survey data.</p>

Title of Paper 3	<b>Instilling a ‘spirit of fairness’: A critical assessment of the Irish policy sphere’s approach to ‘equality’ and ‘entitlement’ as determinants of access to health care provision.</b>
Author(s)	Dr Patrick Malone (Corresponding Author) Email: <a href="mailto:patrick.malone@nuigalway.ie">patrick.malone@nuigalway.ie</a> and Dr Michelle Millar Email: <a href="mailto:michelle.millar@nuigalway.ie">michelle.millar@nuigalway.ie</a>  School of Political Science and Sociology, NUI, Galway.
Abstract of Paper 3	<p>This paper explores the theory and practice of equality in shaping modern policy conceptions of <i>access</i> and <i>entitlement</i> to health care provision. In most democratic societies, the principles of access and entitlement to proficient health care services is characteristic of both a ‘social right’, which every citizen in society should possess, and an ‘assurance’ that in times of illness and vulnerability, social security is guaranteed. Thus, a central question addressed in this paper is the extent to which ‘equality’ featured as a core policy goal in successive health care reforms. Furthermore, this paper also examines the degree to which ‘efficiency’, in terms of both the infrastructural development of the Irish health services and the governance framework overseeing health service delivery, has paralleled with the instilment of an ‘outright’ vision of equality in the policymaking trajectory.</p> <p>Through the framework of institutionalism theory and a particular focus on the concepts of ‘continuity’, ‘institutional stability’ and ‘change’ in the policymaking environment, this paper provides interesting insights in respect to chronicling the origins and entrenchment of the core policy constructs which both shape and constrain modern policy conceptions on <i>access</i> and <i>entitlement</i> to health care provision.</p> <p>As an <i>awkward truth</i>, this paper ultimately argues that equality has not been a dominant facet in health care reforms. Additionally, it is posited that with the development and continuity of a ‘mixed-motives’ system of libertarian and egalitarian principles, the primary impetus of policy actors has been to instil a <i>spirit of fairness</i> in health care delivery under a guise of <i>equality of opportunity</i> and <i>equity</i>. Thus, rather than establishing a policy construct of ‘universal entitlement’, it is suggested why the trajectory of Irish policymaking has served to direct publicly funded health care provision towards those in most need; the lower-income groups and most vulnerable in Irish society.</p>
Title of Paper 4	<b>Austerity’s model pupil: The ideological uses of Ireland during the Eurozone crisis</b>
Author(s)	Colin Coulter (Maynooth), Francisco Arqueros-Fernández (Maynooth) & Angela Nagle (Dublin Institute of Technology)
Abstract of Paper 4	<p>In the course of the Eurozone crisis, Ireland would come to be regarded widely as a ‘poster child’ for the remedial powers of the austerity agenda and as a ‘role model’ for other heavily indebted states. The faith that powerful figures in Brussels and Frankfurt invested in the Irish economy appears, at first glance at least, to have been borne out. Over the last three years, after all, Ireland has come to register once more rates of economic growth that seem to recall the heady days of the Celtic Tiger boom. It is important to remember, however, that the discourse of an Irish ‘recovery’ long predates the recent ostensible upturn in the country’s economic fortunes.</p> <p>In this paper, we trace the genealogy of those terms such as ‘poster child’ and ‘role model’ that have been used to frame Ireland as the principal success story of the austerity era. Locating the point of origin of these metaphors suggests that the often euphoric discourse that has come to attend the Irish economy articulates a very specific political enterprise. In their efforts to cast the country as the harbinger of economic ‘recovery’ influential political players have sought to make ideological use of Ireland to ensure that repayments would continue to flow from those European countries in which private bank debts were socialised after the crash. The successful casting of Ireland as the ‘model pupil’ in the hard school of austerity would have no little significance in ensuring that the crisis in the Eurozone would be resolved in the interests of those powerful forces that sparked it in the first place.</p>

Title of Panel	Sociological teaching for the future
Title of Paper 1	<b>Teaching sociology amidst the chaos of the disciplines</b>
Author(s)	Su-ming Khoo, School of Political Science and Sociology, NUI Galway, <a href="mailto:suming.khoo@nuigalway.ie">suming.khoo@nuigalway.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 1	<p>What are our fundamental academic commitments as sociologists in the chaos of accelerated higher education (Carrigan and Vostal 2017)? This paper examines three major sources of pressure: i) general attempts to marginalise liberal education (humanities, social sciences) in the interests of promoting 'applied' STEM areas (science, technology, engineering and medicine). ii) specific pressures on sociology, discursively justified in terms of the failure to meet market criteria. However, student demand for sociology and allied subjects has not disappeared. Neoliberal critiques mask a neoconservative re-assembly of higher education (Shultz &amp; Vizcko 2016) that distrusts sociological critique and public (re)imagination. iii) There is internal disarray of sociology's subject matter: sociology faces internal ethical and epistemological challenges as traditional, 'classical' disciplinary understandings are challenged by feminist and decolonial critiques, calling for 'epistemic disobedience', 'delinking', 'indigenous sociologies' and 'connected sociologies' (Mignolo 2009; 2007; Akiwowo 1999; Bhambra 2014).</p> <p>This paper re-assesses the rationale, approach and content of individual and discipline-level Sociology curriculum. The intent is to articulate and refine a stabilizing academic identity and narrative to anchor personal and collective work, given the chaotic, forceful redefinition of academic identity, work and possibilities, in ways that 'empty out' disciplinary meaning and values.</p> <p>The paper explores and identifies avenues for developing a resilient sense of academic identity that is capable of responding to these challenges with integrity, hope and creativity. It proposes that sociology has something to offer to reclaim integral and transformative academic leadership, beginning with our students as our 'first public' (Back 2016) and with each other via our curricula, teaching and research.</p> <p>Inter or transdisciplinary knowledge transformations may render disciplines like sociology superfluous or unsustainable. This paper develops an intellectual and practical response to inter and transdisciplinary working. It offers a slow, but generative response to 'neoliberal' academic acceleration (Honore 2004; Berg &amp; Seeber 2016).</p>
Title of Paper 2	<b>Participatory Theatre: A flexible pedagogic tool for bringing public issues into academic spaces.</b>
Author(s)	Dr Karin Cooper, University of Hull, <a href="mailto:Karin.Cooper@hull.ac.uk">Karin.Cooper@hull.ac.uk</a>
Abstract of Paper 2	<p>Applied Theatre and Forum Theatre (Boal, 2008) offers a means for higher education teachers to offer an embodied experience which aids students in exploring real world issues. It has been most used to date in the UK by educators training students on professional programmes, whose challenge is to provide a realistic experience, within a safe space, to explore the emotional-relational demands and complexities of the profession before taking work out of the academic environment and into the community. This approach has potential to engage students in problem solving and the application of knowledge, skills and values relevant to their profession. It also, however, offers a means for the social sciences, more widely, to expose students to the contradiction of public issues within the classroom, and to create an engaged, interactive environment.</p> <p>This paper describes a participatory theatre project involving social work, youth work and drama students' engaged in interactive learning with practitioners, service users and carers in the academic space. It will examine and illustrate, through photographs and participant narratives, how this project provided participants with the opportunity to define, examine and act upon the theme of resistance through the embodied experience of performance in an interdisciplinary and collaborative context. Participant reflections were gained during the</p>

	workshops and final performance and focus groups and individual interviews carried out following the project. The key themes emerging from analysis of data will form the basis of this paper which utilised Augusto Boal's Forum Theatre technique. The project and research were supported by funding gained through Innovations in Student Learning at the University of Hull and a grant from the Ferens Educational Trust.
Title of Paper 3	<b>Sociology of Irish Higher Education or An Irish Sociology of Higher Education? The Challenge of Southern Theory.</b>
Author(s)	Simon warren, NUI Galway, <a href="mailto:Simon.warren@nuigalway.ie">Simon.warren@nuigalway.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 3	<p>What would happen if we viewed Irish higher education through the lens of southern theory. Southern theory argues that dominant epistemologies appear as if from no particular geohistorical location, so pertaining to be universal. Yet, these epistemologies are reflections of and inherent in the imperialism and colonialism of the metropolitan centres of Western Europe and North America. Universal knowledge is, in fact, the imperialism of Europe's parochialism<sup>1&amp;2</sup> and universities have been implicit in epistemic violence as a basis for colonial power<sup>3</sup>. We need to ask whether, in interpreting Irish higher education, we have simply imported the thematic concerns of the metropole, accepted a subaltern position, and so neglected to develop a unique perspective that takes seriously Ireland as a post-colony<sup>4</sup>.</p> <p>What might an Irish sociology of Higher Education look like?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This sociology would acknowledge that it speaks from somewhere, emerges from a particular geohistorical experience of colonialism, settler colonialism, nationalist nation-building, and globalization;</li> <li>• It would seek to re-story the history and dynamics of higher education in Ireland from that perspective, working with, beyond, and against the dominant concepts of the metropole;</li> <li>• It would speak between epistemologies<sup>5</sup>, critiquing both the continuing coloniality of power and nationalist ideology - an ecology of knowledge<sup>6</sup>.</li> </ul>

## SESSION 4

Title of Panel	New mobilisations, old issues: the power of protest – part 1
Title of Paper 1	<b>‘Tweeting to #Repealthe8th: Challenging the legal regime and Irish attitudes to abortion?’</b>
Author(s)	Rajalakshmi Kanagavel UCD <a href="mailto:rajalakshmi.kanagavel@ucd.ie">rajalakshmi.kanagavel@ucd.ie</a> *Sara O’Sullivan UCD <a href="mailto:sara.osullivan@ucd.ie">sara.osullivan@ucd.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 1	<p>This project explores the use of Twitter in political campaigning. The hashtag refers to the longstanding campaign to repeal the 8th amendment of the Irish constitution, inserted following a 1983 referendum. The project combines an analysis of ~280,000 tweets using the hashtag in 2016, visualizations of networks in a subset of 1 month’s tweets and qualitative interviews with prominent Tweeters.</p> <p>The widely publicised death of Savita Halappanavar in 2012 increased public scrutiny of the amendment and re-energised the campaign against it. Twitter has been used in creative ways to create a space for public discussion, engagement, mobilisation, solidarity building and information sharing (see Ni Shuilleabhain 2015). It has provided an alternative to the mainstream media where a combination of gender bias (O’Brien and Suiter 2017) and conventions around balance have historically impacted coverage of the campaign. It has also allowed campaigners capitalise on Irish journalists’ use of Twitter to source news stories (Heravi and Harrower 2016).</p> <p>This paper analyses the use of this hashtag in 2016 to campaign both for and against a referendum. The analysis will highlight topics, key players and characteristics of the different networks evident. The implications of this form of political campaigning as a method of campaigning for social, political and legal change will be considered. It will also explore some of the limitations of Twitter as a forum for political action.</p>
Title of Paper 2	<b>How Social Movements Produce Policy Change. Explaining the impacts of student protests on the reforms of higher education in Chile</b>
Author(s)	Cesar Guzman-Concha, Center on Social Movement Studies, Scuola Normale Superiore Florence, ITALY, <a href="mailto:cesarguz@gmail.com">cesarguz@gmail.com</a>
Abstract of Paper 2	<p>There is a growing interest for the study of the impacts of social movements in policy-making among social science’ scholars. A certain consensus has emerged that protestors are more likely to achieve their goals when they disrupt the political system and the capacity to exercise control of power-holders, but it is less clear how they may obtain policies that satisfy their goals. In this article, I integrate previous research on this topic into a framework that helps us to understand how protest movements might impact in the policy process. Five distinctive mechanisms are explained: (1) making allies in decision-making’ instances; (2) inflicting damage to targets and opponents; (3) changing the values prevailing in society; (4) incorporation of challengers into political systems; (5) judicialization and change of jurisdiction. This article calls attention to the need of studying the interplay between protestors and political systems with a diachronic approach, as these mechanisms unfold over time and their potential effects only exceptionally can be noticed right after protests’ heyday. Each mechanism is related with a specific phase of the policy process. Moreover, their interaction might produce further or intensified effects. To illustrate this framework, I study an example of most-likely case: the reform of the higher education system initiated by the government of M. Bachelet in Chile (2014-2018) as response to a cycle of student unrest initiated in 2011.</p>

Title of Paper 3	<b>New Mobilisations, old issues: A look inside #BlackLivesMatter and the Women's March on Washington</b>
Author(s)	Dr Laura Graham, Trinity College Dublin, <a href="mailto:Lagraham@tcd.ie">Lagraham@tcd.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 3	<p>In this paper, I address two recent social movements: #BlackLivesMatter and the Women's Movement and the extent to which these new movements are addressing old issues. In particular, drawing on my research in Ferguson, Missouri, I will examine how #BlackLivesMatter, which has been around for five years, has mobilized against racism, or rather, institutional racism in policing and criminal justice. From this activist-oriented ethnography of Ferguson's protesters and police, I will interrogate whether protesters are addressing new issues of race and community policing and how this fits within the protests of previous generations in the Civil Rights Movement. I offer preliminary data from my fieldwork in Ferguson as evidence of the continuities and divergence from the US Civil Rights Movement. I will also explore some of the key differences in aims and strategies of #BlackLivesMatter and the Women's March on Washington with respect to civil resistance activism, and what these two movements can learn from each other and from their predecessor movements. Specifically, I argue that the Women's Movement has much to learn from #BlackLivesMatter with respect to civil resistance, organizing and mobilizing an effective campaign. I also address some of the explanations as to why the Women's March, thus far, has received better press than #BlackLivesMatter, both in terms of media representation and the Trump Administration's tacit approval of the Women's March. I conclude with some observations about the necessity of activism and social movements in the current political climate in the US.</p>

Title of Panel	<a href="#">Assessing wellbeing</a>
Title of Paper 1	<b>Household resilience and austerity in Ireland: evidence from the <i>Enabling Resilience</i> project</b>
Author(s)	Dr. Cliona Rooney; Dr. Jane Gray, MUSSI, Maynooth University, Corresponding author: <a href="mailto:Cliona.Rooney@nuim.ie">Cliona.Rooney@nuim.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 1	<p>The financial crisis led to considerable debate about the impact of activation policies on citizens' resilience across Europe. This paper presents findings from a qualitative study of resilience practices and outcomes amongst households receiving Family Income Support (FIS), an Irish in-work support for low-income families. This paper investigates the practices that families adopt in order to cope with the challenges associated with living on a low income, including the extent to which families mobilise community, neighbourhoods and extended family resources.</p> <p>Thirty guided in-depth biographical narrative interviews were carried out with FIS recipients in low-income households. Interviews were analysed using thematic framework and biographical analysis. The analysis showed that FIS enhanced families' ability to cope with recession by protecting them from severe poverty. FIS allowed families to focus on family values and to have a better work-life balance. Families felt that FIS afforded them the opportunity to work with dignity. The interviews also revealed how household members overcame personal and economic challenges through positive attitudes, social supports and cultural practices.</p> <p>Although FIS promotes resilience by enabling families to remain in work, many participants did not expect to transition into higher paid employment. This suggests a limit in the extent to which FIS enables families to 'bounce back' from austerity.</p>
Title of Paper 2	<b>The Spirit Level Revisited: The importance of relative income position for well-being</b>

Author(s)	Dr Lisa Wilson, NERI
Abstract of Paper 2	<p>In Wilkinson and Pickett's (2009) <i>The Spirit Level</i> it is argued that the negative effects of income inequality for a range of social outcomes can be explained by the effects of social position, for which they argue relative income position provides an adequate proxy. This book has been highly influential in generating a lively debate about the potentially socially harmful effects of high levels of income inequality.</p> <p>Less concern has been given to the causal mechanisms proposed by Wilkinson and Pickett. Addressing this, analysis of data from the UK Poverty &amp; Social Exclusion Survey 2012 is conducted to examine the relationship between relative income position and a range of wellbeing outcomes including health, mental health, social support, civic engagement, well-being at work and subjective well-being. Furthermore, the net effect of relative income is considered, over and above other aspects of social stratification including educational status, social class and, employment status.</p> <p>The results show that relative income exerts only a weak to moderate impact across the dimensions of wellbeing. These effects are further weakened by the inclusion of material conditions, reflecting the importance of not neglecting material differences in understanding differences in wellbeing. Furthermore, the results show that the effects of relative income are significantly weakened by the inclusion of other aspects of social stratification. A more complex story emerges pointing to the need for a move beyond a sole focus on the distribution of income, toward a broader perspective on social stratification both at macro and micro levels in order to account for differences in wellbeing.</p>
Title of Paper 3	<b>The Forgotten Community: Exploring well-being and belonging in Northern Irelands LGBT community.</b>
Author(s)	Danielle Mackle, Ulster University. Mackle-d@email.ulster.ac.uk
Abstract of Paper 3	<p>Understanding the needs of individuals, and how they can improve their quality of life is central to development (Sen, 1999). This paper focuses on the quality of life and well-being of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) community. The paper draws on the Capability Approach and its focus on expanding individuals' substantive freedoms (their capabilities), and its focus on removing the types of unfreedoms that leave people with little choice or control to choose the lives they have reason to value (Sen, 1999). The paper considers whether it is possible for an individual to live a good life in accordance with their sexual orientation. Existing work in Northern Ireland has demonstrated that some of its citizens are unable to participate in the life of the communities in which they live due to their sexual orientation (Fish, 2008; Hayes, 2014; Hicks, 1997). Some life choices are not available in Northern Ireland for members of the LGBT community and some opportunities in life remain inaccessible, allowing many to feel socially excluded and lacking a sense of belonging (Fish, 2008).</p> <p>This paper has adapted a framework (with permission), known as the Integrated Capabilities Framework (Hodgett and Clark, 2011) to explore the quality of life and well-being of the LGBT community. Hodgett and Clark (2011) have developed the Integrated Capabilities Framework using the Capability Approach (Sen, 1985; 1999; 2009) the Livelihood Approach (Chambers and Conway, 1992; Carney, 1998) and the Chronic Poverty Approach (Hulme and Shepherd, 2003). All three of these approaches offer different insights into studying well-being. The adapted framework has allowed the researcher to explore and capture the values, features and actual experiences of LGBT community participants (Hodgett and Clark, 2011). Using qualitative data taken from forty interviews, this paper considers whether the LGBT community's capabilities to do and to be are reduced in Northern Ireland. The paper reflects on whether the LGBT community's ability to flourish, to be the best that they can be and do, may be facilitated or diminished by government intervention (Nussbaum 2006; Clark, 2006).</p>



Title of Panel	Considering Emotions
Title of Paper 1	<b>Affective Transactions: Rethinking Emotion, Power &amp; Habitus from a Processual Perspective.</b>
Author(s)	Dr Jonathan G. Heaney, School of Social Sciences, Education and Social Work, Queen's University Belfast, <a href="mailto:j.heaney@qub.ac.uk">j.heaney@qub.ac.uk</a>
Abstract of Paper 1	This paper will address a number of current debates within social theory and the sociology of emotions concerning the concepts of affect, emotion, and habitus from the perspective of processual sociology. My aim is to offer and defend a dispositional theory of social practice, based on a somewhat-reframed conceptualization of the habitus, which draws on and critiques not only the work of Bourdieu and Elias, but also the process ontology of Alfred North Whitehead. This question, at its most general, is concerned especially with the constitution of 'emotional habitus', and the relationship between emotions and power (Heaney, 2011). It is approached from a distinct theoretical perspective, here called process-relational realism (Heaney, forthcoming). This suggests that the individual body, engaged in the process of relational becoming, is constituted and re-constituted via ongoing and iterative 'affective transactions' with the (social, cultural, and natural) environment. Such transactions give rise to patterns in emotional practice, which relate to power in a variety of ways, and are historically, structurally, and culturally variable; that the socially-embedded, embodied individual's affective transactions are mediated via a specific, normative and transformable affective or emotional regimes. Drawing on and contributing to recent work on these issues (Burkitt, 2014, Wetherell, 2012, von Scheve, 2017, Abbott, 2016), I hope to demonstrate and defend the utility of the 'process world view' for rethinking and re-integrating these concepts, not only at the level of theoretical abstraction but also for the design of concrete empirical research.
Title of Paper 2	<b>From Practices to Claims: The Emotional Social Order</b>
Author(s)	Lisa Smyth, Sociology, Queen's University Belfast. Email: <a href="mailto:L.Smyth@qub.ac.uk">L.Smyth@qub.ac.uk</a>
Abstract of Paper 2	This paper critically evaluates the contemporary preference for explanations which rely on the idea of social practices, drawn from horizontal, network-style models of the social order (Morgan 2011; Rouse 2007; Schatzki 2001; Turner 1994). Instead, it defends the priority of interactive claim making as the primary force shaping a stratified order. The paper begins with an examination of the key features of pragmatist social theory, particularly drawn from the work of Dewey (2012 [1922]) and Mead (1934), namely a focus on embodied human interaction and situated intelligence as they shape and reshape institutions and normative structures. Drawing on the sociology of emotions literature, (e.g. Barbalet 2001; Denzin 2007; Hochschild 1979; Hochschild 2003; Holmes 2010; Illouz 2007; Kemper 1978; Scheff 2000; Turner 2007; Wetherell 2012), along with contemporary social theory of action and interaction (Burkitt 2008; Campbell 1996; Crossley 2011; Martin 2011; Turner 1988), the paper then considers debates over what social norms and institutions might be; how they connect; and how the emotions of actors are implicated in these connections (Laidlaw 2014; Smyth 2016). Finally, an analytic approach is defended, drawing on the critical theory of Honneth (1995; 2014) and the neo-pragmatism of Joas (1993; 1996) and Boltanski (2011; 2006). This focuses not on the dynamics of practical co-ordination within and across institutional sites, but instead on the accountability claims which recognize normative authority and shape emotional experience of social institutions.



Title of Panel	Digital Sociology
Title of Paper 1	<b>ELSI for digital data.</b>
Author(s)	Dr Ingrid Holme* <a href="mailto:iqholme@gmail.com">iqholme@gmail.com</a>
Abstract of Paper 1	<p>Over 25 years ago, the Ethical, Legal and Social Implications (ELSI) Research Program was established as part of the Human Genome Project (HGP). Since then \$335 million has been spent on over 500 related projects in the U.S. (NHGRI, 2015). The rationale for this massive investment was the exceptional nature of genetic and genomic information for individuals, families and communities. Social science and the Humanities were seen as playing an important role in harnessing the benefits of genomics while identifying potential negatives. Now we face a new source of 'unique knowledge', digital data, which holds potential for advancing our understanding of people as social beings and the dynamics of the social world. This paper compares the two responses and examines the differences between regulating microlevel data in the form of (deterministic) genetic material, and the embracement of macrolevel data produced by 'choice'. Drawing on examples from twitter and facebook research projects, the paper reviews the ethical and social implications of digital data in Ireland.</p>
Title of Paper 2	<b>Do gender and the presence of children have an influence on telecommuting practices?</b>
Author(s)	<p>*Pamela Yourell, Institute of Technology Blanchardstown, <a href="mailto:pamelayourell@optum.com">pamelayourell@optum.com</a></p> <p>Dr. Markus Hofmann, Institute of Technology Blanchardstown, <a href="mailto:markus.hofmann@itb.ie">markus.hofmann@itb.ie</a></p>
Abstract of Paper 2	<p>An estimated 44% of Irish Workers worked from home at least once a month in 2014. Flexible work practices have been a key feature of many companies in recent years. Telecommuting, telework, work at home or e-working are examples of flexible employment. An addition to the concept is co-working locations or mini digital hubs which are being looked at as a method to regenerate rural economies in towns and villages across Ireland. One such initiative is taking place in Co. Donegal. It involves working remotely outside of the traditional office and has been facilitated by improvements in telecommunications and advances in technology.</p> <p>The first research objective of this study examines if gender and the presence of children has any effect on the decision to telecommute. The second research objective of this study examines attributes of individuals who telecommute, such as demographic attributes, educational attributes, the kind of job they have and their family attributes. This study focuses on telecommuting in the USA.</p> <p>Several methods and techniques of data mining were used to investigate any potential patterns that may exist within the data. Pre-processing techniques were executed such as outlier detection and feature selection. Modelling techniques such as linear regression, neural networks and K-NN were used in this study and are presented in this paper. We found that gender and the presence of children did not have any effect on the decision to telecommute.</p>
Title of Paper 3	<b>'Disc' world?: Digital ethnographies of Terry Pratchett fan-cultures?</b>
Author(s)	Wendy O Leary, Waterford Institute of Technology, <a href="mailto:olewendy@gmail.com">olewendy@gmail.com</a>
Abstract of Paper 3	<p>International best-selling artist Terry Pratchett parodies different literary sources from movies to fantasy fiction and TV series, and occasionally delves into satire of social issues, yet how does this inform the identities of fans. Using digital ethnography, reader response theory and the theory of liminality this paper explores on-line 'community' created around his work. A variety of forums and social media groups facilitate the emergence and maintenance of a subculture around shared interests among disparate individuals, outside of terrestrial fan conventions, an important element of belonging and identity (Jenkins, 2000, Lopes, 2006). Within these communities there are ritualistic fan practices, devouring books</p>

	and discussing their minutiae, purchasing merchandise, creating fan-fiction and art, creating costumes and even tattoos of the characters. Thus, Pratchett's parodies and satires have a life beyond the page as they are adopted, adapted and recreated by a disparate digital community – often with the transfer of subversive political or cultural attitudes. Yet, these are fragile and fragmented communities, perhaps uncertain of survival after the author's death, emblematic of the precariousness of cultural belonging in modernity.
--	--

## SESSION 5

Title of Panel	(In)tolerances
Title of Paper 1	<b>An awkward truth: Hidden intolerance on the left in the UK</b>
Author(s)	Mathew J. Creighton (School of Sociology, University College Dublin) and Amaney Jamal (Department of Politics, Princeton University), <a href="mailto:mathew.creighton@ucd.ie">mathew.creighton@ucd.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 1	Attitudes toward immigration have come to define contentious politics in the US and Europe. Brexit and the electoral victory of Donald Trump wrote the first and second chapter of the emergence of an insurgent and assertive rejection of open borders by large swaths of the voting population. A consistent narrative throughout was that voting behavior, which is an anonymous act, defied expectations derived from public opinion polling. People's actions and words did not match. Using the 8 <sup>th</sup> and 9 <sup>th</sup> wave of the Innovation Panel, we assess the extent to which residents in the UK hid their intolerance of immigrants. Taking into account the political orientation of respondents, we considered immigrants from Eastern Europe, the Caribbean and Muslim countries to assess sentiment rooted in nation, race and religion. The seeds of Brexit clearly emerge with left-wing respondents significantly masking their intolerance when asked directly. Instead of evidence of an assertive and intolerant right, our results suggest show a large (and potentially growing) intolerance on the left that was largely hidden from public view.
Title of Paper 2	<b>"The fear of small numbers"? (Re)constructing identities of American and European Muslims</b>
Author(s)	Dr Izabela Handzlik, the University of Limerick, <a href="mailto:Izabela.Handzlik@ul.ie">Izabela.Handzlik@ul.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 2	<p>Taking into consideration the unprecedented nature of the 9/11 attacks, this paper presentation aims to conduct a systematic analysis of prevailing social-cultural images of Muslims and their religion in the American press in the first decade following 9/11 terrorist attacks.</p> <p>Bearing in mind Teun van Dijk's (2001) remarks, as well as the notion of discourse, understood as an interpretative framework existing within language, which, following Michel Foucault, allows to reflect structural relations, including social inequalities, dominance, distance, and power (Horolets (ed.) 2008), one can assume that the social and cultural images of the followers of Allah and their religion are reflected in recurring discursive strategies, primarily in the dominant <i>topoi</i> and the discourses that shape them. For the sake of clarity, this research assumes that the <i>topos</i> will be understood in two manners: first, with reference to the theory of argumentation – as a recurring argumentative scheme (Aristotle 1988, Walton 1989); second, as a set of images with which we visualise the image of social reality and/or the political landscape of society (Wodak 2001). Therefore, taking into account the visual and argumentative aspect of the <i>topos</i>, the study of the recurring argumentative strategies and the sets of images in the representations of Muslims and Islam was conducted with reference to selected American dailies.</p> <p>The <i>topos</i> of the threat posed by Islamic terrorism and fundamentalism was the most frequently recurring argumentative pattern. It appeared in the highest number of press features and in all daily newspapers chosen for the research. The remaining six <i>topoi</i></p>

	identified in 126 articles selected for the research included: topos of successful or unsuccessful integration and assimilation of Muslims, topos <i>marginal man</i> , topos of discriminating Muslims, topos of Muslims' devotion, topos of Muslim women subjugation or empowerment and topos of Islam as the religion of peace and tolerance. Finally, bearing in mind the consequences of the 9/11 attacks, it was worth examining whether the religious affiliation or ethnicity of American Muslims has excluded them from the category of "we-Americans" (we, the inhabitants of the West). As the evidence demonstrates, it has.
Title of Paper 3	<b>What shapes attitudes toward Muslim migrants in Europe?</b>
Author(s)	Egle Gusciute (Trinity College Dublin; gusciute@tcd.ie) * and Peter Mühlaup (Trinity College Dublin; muhlaup@tcd.ie)
Abstract of Paper 3	<p>European countries have experienced large inflows of migrants from Muslim countries in the last decades. With the growing Muslim population, Islam has become an increasingly important religion in Europe (Helbling, 2012). However, the European public is largely critical about immigration from Muslim countries. Prejudice against Muslims appears to be related to, but exceeds, the prejudice against migrants in general and there are also large differences in anti-Muslim attitudes between European countries (Strabac and Listhaug, 2008; Doebler, 2014).</p> <p>Based on the 7th round of the European Social Survey, this paper aims to explain why the acceptance of Muslim immigrants differs between European countries. Borrowing from group threat theory (Blumer 1958; Quilian 1995), we argue that the public discourse has largely framed Muslim immigration as realistic and symbolic threat. A number of terrorist attacks ranging from 9/11 attacks to the recent shootings in Paris have increased security concerns, both internal and external, and have often led to</p> <p>debates and public discourses equating terrorism, security and immigration. The increasing presence of Muslims in Europe has led also led to a variety of debates that are centred on the alleged unwillingness of European Muslim immigrants to integrate into their host cultures.</p> <p>The paper aims to explore whether the experience of terrorism by Muslim terrorists, the sheer size of the Muslim population and the perceived lack of assimilation can explain country-level differences in the acceptance of Muslim immigrants. This study contributes to the larger body of research on anti-immigration attitudes and aims to contribute to a better understanding of why some groups of migrants are accepted less than others.</p>

Title of Panel	<b>Sports as Society</b>
Title of Paper 1	<b>Playing for time: Sport and identity in a post-conflict society</b>
Author(s)	Dr Ciaran Acton, Ulster University, <a href="mailto:c.acton@ulster.ac.uk">c.acton@ulster.ac.uk</a>
Abstract of Paper 1	<p>Despite the signing of the Good Friday Agreement in 1998 and a wide range of significant developments in the peace process since then, Northern Ireland remains a deeply divided society. Nearly half of all wards in Northern Ireland have a population that is over two thirds Catholic or Protestant, and the vast majority of children and young people attend schools that are segregated on the basis of religion. These deep divisions are also evident in the realm of sport and the close relationship between sport and national identity in Northern Ireland is well documented. However, this picture is more complicated than some commentators suggest, and while sport undoubtedly reflects social divisions, it also has the capacity to cross these boundaries and contribute to social cohesion.</p> <p>This paper will examine some of the changes that have taken place in Northern Ireland since the Good Friday Agreement and consider the significance of these in the context of sport. Drawing upon a combination of qualitative and quantitative data, the paper will consider whether sport has the potential to act as a catalyst for greater integration and cohesion or</p>

	<p>should instead be seen as an obstacle to the creation of a genuinely shared future. Secondary data from recent Northern Ireland Life and Times surveys will be used to examine attitudes to a range sport-related issues and the significance of these findings in the context of a shared future will be considered. However, while this attitudinal data provides an important contextual framework for the paper, qualitative research in the form of semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders, including representatives from a number of sports governing bodies, will also be employed. Although the data that underpins this paper is drawn from Northern Ireland, examples from other national contexts will also be examined and the analyses will be located within the context of broader theoretical debates about the relationship between sport and contested identities.</p>
Title of Paper 2	<b>On Being Head Strong: Concussion in Rugby</b>
Author(s)	Dr Katie Liston, Ulster University , k.liston@ulster.ac.uk
Abstract of Paper 2	<p>In recent years there has been growing concern about concussion in sport in general and rugby union in particular. The qualitative study reported here draws on interviews with adult players in non-elite club rugby union in Ireland in order to explore the frames of reference within which they perceive, give meaning to and manage concussion. Within a sporting subculture which emphasises lay sporting values – particularly the value of “playing hurt” – and which reflects a functional view of injury, non-elite players tend to display an irreverent attitude towards concussion which encourages risky behaviours and underplays, ignores or denies the significance of concussion. These beliefs and actions are described analogously as being “head strong”. The presentation also identifies the contextual contingencies which make the regulation of injuries in rugby union so difficult and suggests some core principles of public health education campaigns that might be deployed to militate against the high incidence of concussive injury in future.</p>

Title of Panel	<b>Nationalism and its exclusions</b>
Title of Paper 1	<b>The significance of the UK’s exit from the EU for Northern Ireland: Insights from political sociology</b>
Author(s)	Katy Hayward, Queen’s University Belfast, k.hayward@qub.ac.uk
Abstract of Paper 1	<p>This paper considers the implications of the UK’s exit from the European Union for Northern Ireland in relation to three particular areas of sociological interest, all three of which are intrinsically connected to the stability of the peace. First, national ideologies. To what extent has the refinement of ‘Irish’ and ‘British’ nationalisms as expressed on the island, and so central to the peace process, been connected to the process of European integration? To what degree is this placed under threat by Brexit? Secondly, national identities. Taking a constructivist assessment of the function of national identities, this paper considers the ways in which the function and articulation of British, Irish and ‘other’ identities in this place may change after Brexit. The implications of change to the conception and management of British and Irish citizenship is particularly pertinent here. Finally, borders. What are the implications of Brexit for cross-border relations (North/South, East/West), particularly at grassroots and community levels.</p> <p>This paper builds on almost twenty years’ research on the impact of European integration on the island of Ireland and cross-border relations in particular. It draws in particular on the work of Mary Murphy, Etain Tannam, Cathal McCall, Brigid Laffan, Sandra Buchanan, and Sean Byrne – drawing their insights on the impact of the EU on the island of Ireland into the scenario of post-Brexit UK, and the particular implications for Northern Ireland.</p>
Title of Paper 2	<b>The Alienation of Minority Identities in Public Policy in Northern Ireland</b>
Author(s)	Dr Bethany Waterhouse-Bradley, Ulster University, b.waterhouse-bradley@ulster.ac.uk

Abstract of Paper 2	<p>This paper will examine the role political division and power-sharing has played in the lack of significant progress in mainstreaming the needs of new migrants (European migrant workers, refugees and asylum seekers), as well as long established groups (British Asian and Chinese) into social policy in the region, and the political integration of groups outside of the ‘two communities’ in the NI.</p> <p>The construction of political parties along sectarian lines in Northern Ireland, and a power-sharing system which sees political advantages given to parties which designate as ‘green’ or ‘orange’ validates the fears held by many migrants that they cannot participate in the political process without choosing sides. This compounds the disengagement of minorities in the region – those who do not identify as white British or white Irish; groups which already have low rates of traditional political activity, such as voting in local and national elections. This further reduces the accountability of political leaders to first and second generation migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. Without the creation of space for alternative identities in political and social spheres, government fails to represent what is a significantly increasing proportion of its constituency.</p>
Title of Paper 3	<b>Literacy and membership of the nation in twentieth century Ireland</b>
Author(s)	Maighread Tobin, Department of Sociology, Maynooth University, <a href="mailto:Maighread.tobin.2013@mumail.ie">Maighread.tobin.2013@mumail.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 3	<p>This presentation arises from a PhD research study that examines literacy in twentieth century Ireland using a Foucauldian perspective. The research explores one facet of what Inglis refers to as ‘Irish cultural difference’ (Inglis 2014:222), namely the literacy proficiency of the Irish. Pride in the innate literary proficiency of the Irish people is an important feature of Irish cultural heritage, and reverence for literacy forms an enduring element of official nationalism in the Irish nation-state. The officially-sanctioned founding myths celebrate a literate ancestry, encapsulated in the phrase <i>Island of Saints and Scholars</i>. The popular retrospective narrative of the twentieth century imposes a grand synthesis, where the Irish are uniformly constructed as a fully literate population. The research examines this unquestioned, taken for granted, comfortable assumption about literacy, one that marginalizes and stigmatizes those with literacy difficulty.</p> <p>The analytic framework, derived from Foucault’s <i>genealogical writing</i> (1970-1980), reflects his contention that <i>ways of speaking</i> often have material consequences (e.g. Foucault 1972:49). Written documents provide evidence of these shared ways of speaking about literacy and illiteracy. The analytic findings are used to explicate a set of intertwining discourses circulating in twentieth century Ireland. These contemporaneous discourses offer a range of subject-positions for <i>the illiterate person</i>, ranging from celebration to demonization.</p> <p>The presentation draws on these research findings to discuss how the founding myths about literacy provide a way to determine whether citizens of the Irish state are eligible for full membership of the Irish nation.</p>

Title of Panel	<b>New mobilisations, old issues: the power of protest – part 2</b>
Title of Paper 1	<b>New and Old issues during the 39<sup>th</sup> G8 Summit in Northern Ireland</b>
Author(s)	Dr John Karamichas, SSESU, QUB <a href="mailto:j.karamichas@qub.ac.uk">j.karamichas@qub.ac.uk</a>
Abstract of Paper 1	<p>This paper discusses findings from research on participants in three protest events during the 39<sup>th</sup> G8 Summit in Northern Ireland. These were composed by two protest rallies in Belfast and Enniskillen and the IF event in the Botanic Gardens of Belfast. A range of face to face structured interviews (total no. 128) were conducted and a number of participants also agreed to complete and return a postal questionnaire (91 returned out of 400 distributed). The guidelines offered in the Manual for Data Collection on Protest Demonstrations by the CCC-Project (Klandermans et al., 2011) were strictly followed with a view of facilitating cross-</p>

	<p>national comparative studies. After situating these mobilizations in the global justice (alter-globalization) protest cycle and identifying unique features (policing, media framing, and environmental factors), the paper proceeds towards analysing the collected data whilst making close reference to findings from the available literature.</p> <p>In terms of political identification, (left-right placement), it's apparent that the two rallies were evidently marked by extensive participation by veteran, predominantly left (old and new), activists whilst that type of self-placement appears to have been very limited in the IF event. Furthermore, it is noted that a substantial number of participants in all three cases viewed the policing as mild and in contrast to past anti-G8 mobilizations, there was very limited participation by activists travelling from abroad. The paper concludes by supporting that although these mobilisations have certain unique features that set them apart from protest in past summits, they still confirm the bridging of old and new issues that has been apparent in the latest wave of global justice mobilizations.</p>
Title of Paper 2	<b>The Fighting Irish? Explaining the Temporal Pattern of Social Protest During Ireland's Fiscal Crisis 2008-2015</b>
Author(s)	<p>Professor Richard Layte, Dept of Sociology, Trinity College Dublin</p> <p>Dr. David Landy, Dept of Sociology, Trinity College Dublin</p>
Abstract of Paper 2	<p>The fiscal crisis of 2008 led to dramatic reductions in living standards and personal income in Ireland and a surge in unemployment. Yet, compared to Greece Spain and Portugal, Ireland experienced relatively little street protest until the autumn of 2014 when, paradoxically, economic conditions had improved significantly. The sustained and ultimately successful protests around Irish Water caught many by surprise.</p> <p>Sociologists of social movements often explain such patterns by invoking a social mechanism based on perceived 'relative deprivation' among a population sub-group. This paper argues that events in Ireland should instead be understood through the interaction of two different processes: first, the development of an 'incidental' grievance which focused popular discontent about the 'structural' grievances brought about by the wider fiscal crisis and recession. Second, the early absence of and later emergence of coordinated political opposition with effective 'strategies of contention'. Evidence supporting these hypotheses is provided using seven waves of data from the European Social Survey plus qualitative interviews with political actors.</p>
Title of Paper 3	<b>Reforming Welfare States In Times Of Austerity: Protest and The Politics of Unemployment Insurance</b>
Author(s)	<p>Rossella Ciccica, School of Social Sciences, Education and Social Work, Queen's University Belfast, <a href="mailto:R.ciccica@qub.ac.uk">R.ciccica@qub.ac.uk</a></p> <p>Cesar Guzman-Concha, Scuola Normale Superiore, <a href="mailto:Cesarguz@gmail.com">Cesarguz@gmail.com</a></p>
Abstract of Paper 3	<p>The aim of this paper is to incorporate the study of protest and its interaction with institutional politics in the analysis of welfare state retrenchment. Compared to political parties and electoral politics, political protests have received little consideration in studies of retrenchment (Korpi, 1983; Pierson, 2001). However, a notable feature of the current historical period is the diminishing electoral participation of marginalized social groups (the unemployed, the young and the poor) (Offe 2013), and the 'normalization' of protest as a tool to draw attention to social problems and put pressure on public authorities (Rucht 2007; Giugni 2010). This article uses a two-step fuzzy set qualitative approach (Schneider &amp; Wagemann, 2006) to investigate the interplay of problem pressures, protest and institutional politics in the reform of unemployment insurance in 20 advanced economies between 1990 and 2005. In the first step, we investigate macro-structural conditions describing different contexts of problem pressures and state capacity for reforms (economic openness, unemployment, budget deficits, and divergence in economic growth rates). In the second step, we focus on how these problems are filtered down by political actors and institutions to produce different reform outputs. Our findings show that protests, corporatism and pre-existing political institutions have all played a role in resisting retrenchment in different</p>



	<p>contexts. In particular, protests were an important factor enabling resistance to retrenchment when the left was in opposition in countries (France, Italy and Germany) that were facing harsh contexts of problem pressures, but did not stop cutbacks under left-wing governments in contexts of high unemployment and large budget deficit (Spain, United Kingdom). These findings clearly demonstrate that no single explanatory factor is able to grasp the dynamics of retrenchment, and that unconventional forms of political participation can under certain conditions have noteworthy effects on social policy reform.</p>
--	--

## SESSION 6

Title of Panel	<b>Journalism, Discourse and Inequality</b>
Chair/Discussant	<p>Martin Power <a href="mailto:martin.power@ul.ie">martin.power@ul.ie</a> and Eoin Devereux <a href="mailto:Eoin.Devereux@ul.ie">Eoin.Devereux@ul.ie</a></p> <p>School of Sociology, University of Limerick</p>
Abstract of Panel/Symposium	<p>The issue of socio-economic inequality has after many decades of benign neglect, in both the academy and journalism, become an increasingly important question. The economic crisis, beginning in 2008 followed by years of austerity has exasperated class and regional division. There have been numerous socio-economic and political outcomes from this; not least the Brexit vote in the UK and the election of Donald Trump, both unimaginable a decade ago.</p> <p>The role of journalism and the wider media in the production and reproduction of inequality therefore is an increasingly important issue. Has journalism treated the issue of inequality in a satisfactory fashion? Has journalism challenged powerful interests, or has journalism played an ideological role in the reproduction of structures of inequality themselves? How do the increasingly poor working conditions of journalists impact on the coverage of inequality?</p> <p>This panel will present five papers concerned with socio economic inequality and media treatment. Papers will include an investigation of the treatment of socio-economic inequality in the Austrian and Irish press, the coverage of the public sector in the early days of the crisis in the Irish press. The coverage of the Carrickmines tragedy in the press and the treatment of the Apple tax EU ruling on Irish radio and finally an important and timely study into the conditions of journalists themselves in the age of precarity.</p>
Title of Paper 1	<b>Socio-Economic Inequality and the Press: The print media treatment of Piketty's 'Capital' in the UK, Ireland, Germany and Austria.</b>
Author(s)	<p>Corresponding Author <a href="mailto:henry.silke@ul.ie">henry.silke@ul.ie</a></p> <p>Dr. Henry Silke, School of Culture and Communications, University of Limerick, Prof. Paschal Preston, School of Communications, Dublin City University, Prof Andrea Grisold, Institute of Heterodox Economics, WU Vienna University of Business and Economics, Dr Maria Reider, Centre of Applied Linguistics, University of Limerick, Hendrik Theine, Institute of Heterodox Economics, WU Vienna University of Business and Economic Marlene Ecker, Institute of Heterodox Economics, WU Vienna University of Business and Economic</p>
Abstract of Paper 1	<p>A clear sign of the heightened interest in socio economic inequality was the surprise popularity of Thomas Piketty's 'Capital in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century' (C21). The book reached the top of the best seller lists and was described as a 'media sensation' and Piketty himself as a 'Rock star economist'.</p> <p>This paper, drawing from a major international and cross disciplinary study, looks at the media treatment of C21 to investigate how journalism in the UK, Ireland, Germany and Austria treats matters of socio-economic inequality and secondly how it treats specialised and complex subjects such as economics, including its data and methodology. This is of clear concern to journalism, as post 2008, the industry came under criticism for its uncritical coverage of business and economics. We also consider how the industry deals with complex issues that may fall outside what is often considered mainstream economics, and what role</p>

	can journalism schools play in developing a more pluralistic and critical economic viewpoint for the industry.
Title of Paper 2	<b>'Overpaid', 'Inefficient' and 'Unpatriotic': Print Media Framings of the Public Sector in The Irish Times and the Irish Independent during the Irish Financial Crisis</b>
Author(s)	Dr Aileen Marron, School of Sociology, University of Limerick, <a href="mailto:Aileen.marron@ul.ie">Aileen.marron@ul.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 2	<p>This paper draws on framing theory and a political economy of media perspective to examine the ways in which print media professionals in the <i>Irish Independent</i> and <i>The Irish Times</i> constructed stories on the public sector during the Irish financial crisis. It focuses on three critical periods of coverage in 2009 and 2010; reportage of the Pension Levy, the McCarthy Report and the Croke Park Agreement.</p> <p>The findings of this research indicate that coverage of the public sector by the <i>Irish Independent</i> and <i>The Irish Times</i> was strongly ideological, inaccurate and imbalanced. Three hegemonic and two counter-hegemonic media frames were identified in this coverage. Situated within the broader discourse of austerity, the first and most dominant of these hegemonic frames constructed public sector reform in the form of cutbacks as being an inevitable part of the Irish economic recovery. This was anchored on a 'public sector versus private sector' framework and a 'militant trade union' frame both of which served to delegitimise public sector workers and trade unions by portraying them as overpaid and unpatriotic. Of the two counter-hegemonic frames detected, one portrayed public servants as scapegoats for a financial crisis caused by bankers and speculative property developers. The final frame in this study constructed the cuts to public services as unnecessary and damaging.</p>
Title of Paper 3	<b>The News Agenda and Objectivity: a Discourse Analysis of the EU Ruling on Apple Inc.</b>
Author(s)	<p>Ciara Graham, School of Humanities and Business, Institute of Technology Tallaght <a href="mailto:Ciara.Graham@it-tallaght.ie">Ciara.Graham@it-tallaght.ie</a></p> <p>Dr. Brendan O'Rourke, School of Marketing, Dublin Institute of Technology, <a href="mailto:Brendan.O'Rourke@dit.ie">Brendan.O'Rourke@dit.ie</a></p>
Abstract of Paper 3	<p>This paper is an examination of the media treatment of the Ruling by the European Commission on the corporation tax arrangements between Apple Inc. and the Republic of Ireland, using discourse analytic methodologies. The focus of this study is the state broadcaster, Raidió Teilifís Éireann's (RTÉ) Flagship News Programme, 'Morning Ireland' during the period surrounding the EU ruling. Given the centrality of corporation tax rates to Irish economic policy generally it is worth investigating what the media's disposition towards corporation tax rates indicates, and how it treats complex subjects like economics. Moreover, the significance and extent of the Commission's ruling has potential implications for corporation taxation policy, within and beyond the European Union, which provides a timely reflection in the context of a proposed economic nationalism in the United States and in the post-Brexit era. Such analysis is timely, as the era of 'fake news' has increased critique of the media and questioned journalistic integrity generally; therefore, it is important that meaningful critique be done justly and constructively so as to enhance and improve media reporting and journalism going forward.</p>
Title of Paper 4	<b>Discourse of tragedy: How the language of media reportage on tragic events mirrors and magnifies societal prejudice against minority groups</b>
Author(s)	<p>Dr Fergal Quinn, School of Culture and Communication, University of Limerick, <a href="mailto:fergal.quinn@ul.ie">fergal.quinn@ul.ie</a></p> <p>Dr. Elaine Vaughan, School of Applied Linguistics, University of Limerick, <a href="mailto:elaine.vaughan@ul.ie">elaine.vaughan@ul.ie</a></p>
Abstract of Paper 4	<p>This paper examines the role of the language used in reportage on major events relating to minority groups, compared to how it is used to represent more dominant social groups.</p>



	<p>It uses a corpus linguistic, case study and comparative methodology to generate and interpret a dataset with a view to finding out how this feeds into the discourse about representation of minorities and the implications this has for those groups.</p> <p>Specifically, it uses the example of the coverage of a fire in which several members of the Traveller community died, compared to the coverage of a similar event which affected members of the settled community in an Irish context.</p> <p>It finds that there are differences in emphases, terminology and article structure and presentation that dehumanises and creates a high level of detachment from one community, compared to the other, which have implications in terms of how journalists should approach their work in these types of scenarios.</p>
Title of Paper 5	<b>Precarity and Freelance Journalism</b>
Author(s)	Kathryn Hayes, School of Culture and Communication, University of Limerick, <a href="mailto:kathryn.hayes@ul.ie">kathryn.hayes@ul.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 5	<p>Despite much debate around disruptions in journalism, few of the major ‘future of journalism’ reports consider the role of self-employed or freelance journalists on the future of the craft; the normal unit of analysis is more often fulltime news reporters or the newsroom within large media organisations. Nonetheless, the increasing trend towards atypical employment in labour markets is also reflected in journalism practice: the number of freelance journalists increased by 67% in the UK from 2000-2015 (NCTJ 2015), while the proportion of freelancers working in some parts of central Europe was as high as 60% (EFJ 2011). The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) has also reported an increased reliance on freelancers and the National Union of Journalists, both in the UK and Ireland, describe the freelance sector as the largest growth area in journalism. The increased casualisation of labour in journalism, the emergence of the so called ‘forced lancer’ and the ‘citizen’ journalist, has seen news work become more precarious and market driven. This paper, drawing from a symposium held in the University of Limerick and from a number of semi-structured interviews with freelance journalists explores how freelancers are managing the requirements of their role with increasingly more precarious working conditions.</p>

Title of Panel	<b>Belfast: Reproducing or Transcending Ethno-national Conflict</b>
Abstract of Symposium	Despite Northern Ireland's new status as one of the most successful examples of resolving what was once seen as an intractable conflict, peace-walls remain in place and sporadic rioting continues to flare up particularly around parades demonstrating the fragility rather than the durability of Northern Ireland's peace process. The purpose of this panel presentation is to explore these contradictions by presenting people's everyday perceptions and experiences of the physical and symbolic divisions that exist in 'post conflict' Belfast and the ways in which they (re)produce, negotiate or challenge them in their everyday lives. The three papers draw on research carried out as part of an ESRC large grant Conflict in Cities and the Contested State ( <a href="http://www.conflictincities.org">www.conflictincities.org</a> ). While acknowledging that identities are fluid and multiple, the overall project sought to examine the myriad ways in which people in cities, through their everyday spatial attitudes and practices create, maintain, cross and transcend both physical and symbolic ethnic and territorial borders and boundaries.
Title of Paper 1	<b>Place, Generation and Everyday Life: Reflections from Belfast</b>
Author(s)	Madeleine Leonard, Queen's University Belfast
Abstract of Paper 1	The purpose of this paper is to explore how place and generation impact on the everyday lives of teenagers who grow up in segregated residential communities in Belfast. Gieryn (2000) appeals to sociology to make 'space for place' by calling for an 'emplaced sociology'. The paper responds to this call by illustrating how the physicality of place is an important interpretive lens through which everyday life is accomplished. Place is the cause as well as the outcome of social action and plays an agentic role in the construction, deconstruction and reconstruction of everyday life. Similarly while identities are multiple and dynamic, they emerge within and from place and impact on the past, present and future. Focusing on the places where identities are formed and practiced provides a necessary addition to the often a-spatial attention given to the place-rooted factors underpinning identity processes in contested spaces. The paper illustrates how everyday life is accomplished by young people living in divided cities, using Belfast as a case study. The paper explores the extent to which young people living in segregated areas view the city of Belfast by outlining their spatial practices within and across their localities and their usage of city centre spaces. Until recently, generation has been largely neglected in understandings of how perceptions of space and place impact on daily life and spatial practices. Yet ignoring young people's understandings of socio-spatial knowledge and experiences of divided landscapes is likely to result in partial accounts of daily life in divided cities. Young people's everyday spatial movements reveal much about the visible and invisible borders of politically contested cities and how they are maintained, strengthened, challenged and crossed.
Title of Paper 2	<b>Temporality and Territoriality in Conflict Management in Contemporary Belfast</b>
Author(s)	Katy Hayward and Milena Komarova, Queen's University Belfast
Abstract of Paper 2	Parades and commemorations are acknowledged as a persistent problem for peace and stability in contemporary Northern Ireland; no matter what progress is made in community relations, the 'parading season' is able to set back progress by months, setting the tone for community relations for months afterwards. At the same time, the language of territory and space – particularly the association of urban space with certain communal and political identities – infuses much thinking about the ways in which conflict should be managed. It is notable that literature on 'interface' areas in contemporary Belfast tends to concentrate on the use of space and the built environment. In all this, however, the significance of temporality is overlooked. This paper considers the ways in which timing can make the difference between a violent and a peaceful parade. Orange parades through the predominantly nationalist area of Ardoyne have become synonymous with violence – particularly the return parades. We consider why that is the case, and how adjusting the time of a parade affects participants' engagement with it, protestors' responses to it, and the police management of it. The second case study we focus on is that of the Flags Protest. The Supreme Court recently ruled that the

	PSNI had been wrong to allow the Flag protestors to march through the predominantly nationalist Short Strand. The timing of these marches combined with the location to make them particularly incendiary. In bringing together the themes of territoriality and temporality, we hope to offer new insights into the management of contentious events and fresh theoretical thinking about the performance of identity and commemoration more broadly. This paper draws on two case studies of long-term qualitative research on contested parades through Ardoyne and the Flags Protest (2012/13); this research has been funded by the ESRC and Department of Foreign Affairs.
Title of Paper 3	<b>Narratives of Post-Conflict Belfast: An Introduction</b>
Author(s)	Liam O'Dowd and Milena Komarova, Queen's University Belfast
Abstract of Paper 3	A small, but growing, comparative literature has begun to focus on ethno-nationally divided cities such as Belfast, Jerusalem, Nicosia, Sarajevo, Mostar and Beirut. This recognizes that ethno-national conflict is an increasingly an urban phenomenon while the traditional state-centric focus on ethno-national conflict risks obscuring the increasing importance of cities. In this paper we focus on 'post-conflict' Belfast using the lens of what we call 'spatial narratives' to understand how the city has shaped, and been shaped by the NI conflict. We outline three key spatial narratives representing Belfast respectively as a 'contested', 'capitalist' or 'shared' city. Our particular focus here is on the potentials of these narratives for conflict transformation in the period since the Good Friday Agreement. We suggest that such narratives are important for a number of reasons: firstly, because they reveal the city as a place – a fundamental framework of our daily lives that helps us order the world into 'here' and 'there', 'us' and 'them', while 'making sense' of who we are. Secondly, we seek to offer a critical analysis in examining why, and how, different narratives are unequal, as are the social agents that rally behind, propound, or resist them. Rather, narratives demonstrate the unequal power of different social groups (individuals, organisations, institutions, local governments) to influence material and visual change in the city, and to shape (metaphorically but also literally – in physical and material ways) the content, meaning, and direction of ethno-national conflict and its transformation. This paper is based on an introductory chapter to a co-authored book that we are preparing on post-conflict Belfast. It draws on a six-year research project conducted with colleagues in Belfast, Cambridge and Exeter on Belfast, Jerusalem and other ethno-nationally divided cities.

Title of Panel	Well-being in crisis
Title of Paper 1	<b>Dying is Just Something She Wouldn't do!</b>
Author(s)	Dr Kevin Myers, <a href="mailto:kevinmyers@outlook.ie">kevinmyers@outlook.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 1	Death comes to us all. Regardless of class, race, religion or location, death is the end of the road. But how people and societies deal with death varies greatly. It has been argued that within Western culture, individuals do not talk of death, that the societies to which they belong are largely death-denying Becker (1973). We avoid the 'terror' of the unknown by not speaking its name. Drawing from popular culture, I refer to this as ' <i>the Voldemort effect</i> '. But is this really the case? Following Walter, it can be argued that death is not denied or avoided, more it is a topic like many others, one that is ruled by conversational norms. <sup>1</sup> This presentation addresses how the contemporary Irish speak of death and importantly how they resource humour in facing oblivion. As Inglis tells us, the Irish are masters of mockery. In life we make jokes, develop insults and make sly commentaries to undermine those who seem to have become 'above their station' (Inglis, 2006). A symbolic method to avoid this response by others lays is self-depreciation, a way to self-regulate and avoid the judgement of those around us. While Inglis outlines this cultural methodology in referring to situations in everyday life, this paper will explore how the bereaved use humorous anecdotes about their deceased to make the dead seem more endearing to others (Myers, 2016). I suggest that such talk is not intended to belittle or attack the deceased, but rather to point out their

	minor character flaws and quick wit. This in turn helps the deceased to appear endearing in the eyes of mourners and in doing so commemorates the dead and indeed helps them find life again in the narratives of post-death talk practices.
Title of Paper 2	<b>Immigrant women's experience of pregnancy loss.</b>
Author(s)	Dr Bernadette McCreight, School of Sociology and Applied Social Studies. bs.mccreight@ulster.ac.uk
Abstract of Paper 2	<p>Most existing studies of pregnancy loss explore the experiences of women in their native environment, where support has been framed upon cultural beliefs and practices widely shared and understood. But for immigrant women from countries whose culture and language are little understood in their adopted country, a pregnancy loss may be a traumatic event. It is often difficult for health care providers to provide appropriate care owing to their limited understanding of the woman's cultural and religious beliefs and expectations surrounding pregnancy loss. For a Muslim woman whose religion requires burial, hospital requirements that remains of a miscarried baby must be disposed by incineration will often cause distress. For a Taiwanese woman, naming or even viewing the stillborn prevents the baby's spirit moving on into the afterlife (Hsu et al., 2002). This study identified elements of approaches to ameliorate suffering or contribute to enhanced well-being for immigrant women experiencing pregnancy loss.</p> <p>This research explores immigrant women's experiences of pregnancy loss occurring outside their customary cultural environment and seeks to identify more precisely the nature and form of alternative rituals and observances that they believed to be appropriate and necessary for their personal well-being.</p> <p>The research explored pregnancy loss as experienced and described by women from minority ethnic communities living in Northern Ireland. A qualitative approach using semi-structured interviews was employed. Fifteen women took part in the study, recruited through personal contacts and NGOs working to support individual families from a range of community and cultural backgrounds.</p> <p>Findings from the study will add to existing professional and personal knowledge of the diversity of cultural and personal beliefs surrounding pregnancy loss, and contribute to the formation and dissemination of new and more inclusive, responsive, protocols of personal care for mothers whose loss may have precipitated instance of 'disenfranchised grief'. (301 words).</p>

Title of Panel	Migrant narratives and modes of being
Title of Paper 1	<b>Asylum Seekers Use of Temporal Emotion Work</b>
Author(s)	Bridgette Carey, University College Cork, bridgette.carey@gmail.com
Abstract of Paper 1	Through the testimonies and accounts of asylum-seekers in Ireland, this research reveals many ways in which the experiences within Direct Provision were emotionally and temporally difficult. The denial of basic life progression through work and education alongside restrictive financial resources and a total lack of flexibility and variation within the institutionalised environment of Direct Provision all combine to leave asylum-seekers distressed. By speaking with the asylum-seekers, drawing on and applying a 'Temporal Emotion Work' theoretical framework, the research gives an understanding of how the asylum-seekers resisted the limbo of life within Direct Provision through managing their experiences of time and emotion. This research examines how the asylum-seekers attempted to reconcile their situational and emotional realities with their needs.
Title of Paper 2	<b>"Life's a beach? How migrant capital and narratives of success emerge, converge and diverge among the Dubai-Irish</b>
Author(s)	Frances Carter, Geography, NUI Galway, f.carter1@nuigalway.ie
Abstract of Paper 2	The aim of this paper is to analyse the processes through which Irish highly skilled migrant professionals in Dubai develop, access and maintain different types of networks and how these networks are used to generate, transfer and activate resources in place. Employing Bourdieu's theory of social capital as a theoretical framework to interpret empirical data, this paper contributes to a nuanced understanding of a highly-skilled Irish migrant network in a 'new' immigrant destination. The paper also explains how migrant capital can be negotiated and accumulated via these networks and optimised through the intersections of ethnicity, social class and gender. Using a qualitative research design, incorporating a case-study methodology, this research is situated in constructivist grounded theory. Twenty-six biographic narrative interpretative interviews were conducted and findings include the emergence of wafideens (colloquial Arabic term for Irish highly skilled migrant women) who exploit the concept of the 'third gender' advantageously, and the emergence of a hybridised/ambivalent Irishness linked to high-skill, a strong work ethic and charm, both coalescing in a distinct, place-based form of Irish migrant capital. Evidence also emerged of a 'polite' disengagement from Irish networks in favour of local networks. Dubai-Irish migration is situated within an Islamic cultural context and within the Gulf model of migration which is characterised by the low numerical minority status of its local population (90% of the population are non-nationals), a gender imbalance (70% of the population are male), and an ambiguous tiered system of economic, political and social rights among permanent residents linked to the legal framework of migration which prohibits citizenship except under strict conditions. There is evidence of an Irish community emerging in Dubai with the establishment of the Dubai Irish Society in 1974 and currently 8,500 documented Irish citizens live and work in the UAE.
Title of Paper 3	<b>Polish migration and imaginative cartographies of Belfast: through time and space</b>
Author(s)	Marta Kempny-Mazur, Queen's University Belfast, martakempny@gmail.com
Abstract of Paper 3	The aim of this paper is to discuss accounts of inclusion and exclusion of Polish migrants in Belfast, Northern Ireland in their relation to their experiences of place. It will critically examine migrants' constructions of space in Belfast, which is a city entrenched with social divisions, along lines of religion, ethnicity and class. This paper will draw on the findings of fifteen go-along interviews (Lee and Ingold 2006: 69) with the author's key informants, who have been acquainted with her for over the decade. It will focus on different narratives of dynamics of exclusion and inclusion in the Protestant, Catholic, and mixed areas of Belfast. The author will apply the concept of embodiment to examine migrants' complex location

	<p>within and mobility across the city (Cresswell 2014, Csordas 1990, Merelau-Ponty and Smith 1996) . In addition to this, this paper will analyse the ways in which temporal, spatial and material dimensions of migration come to life in migrants’ narratives. The proposed paper will also revisit findings of the author’s early research and explore how her key informants’ constructions of place have shifted over the time. It will also raise questions about the extent to which these possible changes, if at all, reflect migrants’ reactions to changes in social and political attitudes in the UK in the aftermath of Brexit vote.</p>
--	---

## SESSION 7

Title of Panel	<p>Roundtable: Debating the International Panel on Social Progress’s Report</p>
Chair	<p>Prof. G. Honor Fagan – (honor.fagan@nuim.ie)</p>
Abstract of Panel/ Symposium	<p>The International Panel on Social Progress (IPSP) brought together the world’s leading researchers, sociologists, and economists in a single effort – to develop research-based, multi-disciplinary, non-partisan, action-driven solutions to the most pressing challenges of our time. They have harnessed the competence of hundreds of experts about social issues and are in the process of delivering a report addressed to all social actors, movement, organizations, politicians and decision-makers, in order to provide them with the best expertise on questions that bear on social change. Their Report, now open for comment at <a href="https://www.ipsp.org/">https://www.ipsp.org/</a> gathers the state-of-the-art knowledge about the desirability and possibility of all relevant forms of structural social change. It synthesizes the knowledge on the principles, possibilities, and methods for improving the main institutions of the modern societies. While the Authors are over 250 leading academics and researchers from all around the world who are collaboratively co-authoring the 2017 report. In this Round Table Session: Debating the International Panel on Social Progress two of its lead authors on the Social Trends Section of the Report will discuss its work and conclusions and two SAI members will respond to the Report.</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <p>Ronaldo Munck, Dublin City University</p> <p>Adrienne Roberts, University of Manchester</p> <p>Kieran Keohane, University College Cork</p> <p>Linda Connolly, Maynooth University</p>

Title of Panel	Masterclass: Researching the social world through big data.
Chair/Discussant	Sara O'Sullivan (UCD) sara.osullivan@ucd.ie
Presenters	Dr. Ingrid Holme <a href="mailto:igholme@gmail.com">igholme@gmail.com</a> , Dr. Sian Joel-Edgar (University of Bath), <a href="mailto:S.D.Joel-Edgar@bath.ac.uk">S.D.Joel-Edgar@bath.ac.uk</a> Dr. Rajee Kanagavel (UCD) <a href="mailto:Rajalakshmi.kanagavel@ucd.ie">Rajalakshmi.kanagavel@ucd.ie</a>
Abstract of Panel/Symposium	<p>Every day 2.5 exabytes of data are produced, the same amount of data contained in 90 years of HD video. Search engines, smart phones, apps, produce us, in Deborah Lupton's view, as datafields, assemblages of digital data. By 2020 it is forecast that we will have produced 44 zettabytes of data (1 zettabyte = <math>2^{70}</math> bytes) (Van der Aalst, 2016), and it is likely that this data will be highly linked and shared between a variety of government agencies and private sector industries. Yet sociology, as a discipline, has been slow to respond to this configuration of persons as data subjects in contrast to other fields including engineering, computer science, life sciences and digital humanities. One constraining factor identified by Lupton is the limited knowledge of many sociologists' in understanding how to access and analyse such data, something that in the context of sociology in Ireland can be linked to what Hannan (2016) has characterised as a lack of quantitative capacity.</p> <p>This masterclass will introduce a range of tools (NodeXL, Python, Gephi, Tableau and NVivo/NCapture that we have found useful in sourcing, analysing and effectively presenting social media data in our research. It will also briefly illustrate how this material can be used in teaching. The final discussion will concern the political and ethical nature of 'big data' with the intention of producing a lively debate as to how Irish sociology should respond to the big data world.</p>

Title of Panel	Lived marginalities
Title of Paper 1	<b>Life After Debt: A critical analysis of the engagement/non-engagement of debtors with the Insolvency Service of Ireland</b>
Author(s)	Zach Roche, The University of Limerick (UL), <a href="mailto:Zach.roche@ul.ie">Zach.roche@ul.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 1	<p>The state established the Insolvency Service of Ireland in 2013 to respond to a crisis situation involving more than 150,000 mortgages in distress and €157bn of personal debt. Though there are 150,000 qualifying debtors, only 5,675 have applied for the ISI's debt relief programs (Insolvency Service of Ireland 2016). My project is investigating why this discrepancy exists.</p> <p><b>Objectives</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct a thorough study of the ISI's policies utilizing critical discourse analysis.</li> <li>2. Through a qualitative research approach, access four distinct populations, including: policy makers, ISI staff, and debtors who have/have not used the ISI.</li> </ol> <p>This research utilizes governmentality theory to synthesise macro and micro level data with a focus on how power and knowledge are deployed by the ISI as strategic resources. This theoretical approach is helping to determine whether debtors are treated as clients using a service, or if they are considered 'cognitive delinquents' (Walker 2011).</p> <p>A qualitative methodological framework (Flick 2009) has been adopted to access the thoughts/attitudes/motivations of several populations towards the ISI. Semi-structured interviews have already been conducted with 17 debtors and 4 ISI staff members.</p> <p>Current analysis indicates that debtors have favoured a reliance on their own resources after finding the ISI hostile to their needs, thus they have developed sophisticated coping strategies.</p>



Title of Paper 2	<b>An ethnography of Vapefest Ireland 2017: an analysis of materials, meanings and competence.</b>
Author(s)	Dr. Eileen Hogan <a href="mailto:e.hogan@ucc.ie">e.hogan@ucc.ie</a> and Dr. Eluska Fernández <a href="mailto:e.fernandez@ucc.ie">e.fernandez@ucc.ie</a> School of Applied Social Studies, University College Cork
Abstract of Paper 2	<p>Our paper will present findings from an ethnographic study of <i>Vapefest Ireland 2017</i>. The study is located within a specific policy context – the introduction of new regulatory measures for e-cigarettes – and we explore how vaping and related practices are constituted, enacted, and adapted in response to these emerging e-cigarette control public health policies. Our goal in attending <i>Vapefest Ireland</i> was to explore the event as a temporally and spatially bounded vaping site with overlapping social, cultural, economic and political functions, where we could focus attention on three main issues: the impact of new regulations for producers and vendors of vaping products; how producers and vendors felt about these restrictions; and, how these controls were (re)shaping vaping industries' production and commercial practices. Theoretically, this study builds on existing research that promotes the relevance of theories of practice for conceptualising public health issues relevant to 'problem' consumption activities, including smoking (Blue, et al., 2014), and more recently, vaping (Keane, et al., 2016).</p> <p>Going beyond a focus on either individuals, or social structures, as inspired by Blue et al. (2014), our analysis positions vaping itself as the 'central unit of enquiry', and this allows us to examine vaping in relation to a constellation of other, observable, 'bundled' practices (ibid), which at <i>Vapefest</i> included: trade and commerce; entrepreneurialism and labour; education and information exchange; consumption and identity work; community-building; regulation; and, arguably, and perhaps more controversially, public health promotion. The focus on social practices has methodological implications which point at the relevance of reclaiming a critical anthropology that seeks to produce insights into social practices, such as vaping, by examining their complexity, meaning and social context (Bell and Denis, 2013).</p>
Title of Paper 3	<b>HIV/AIDS and decriminalisation of Female Sex Workers in South Africa</b>
Author(s)	Dr Bev Orton, University of Hull, <a href="mailto:b.orton@hull.ac.uk">b.orton@hull.ac.uk</a>
Abstract of Paper 3	<p>Female sex workers (FSW) in South Africa remain a relatively hidden and stigmatised population - factors which contribute to their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS (Baral et al, 2012; Fassin, 2002: 65). FSW are seen as a social ill that needs to be eradicated. Do social, economic and cultural factors contribute to the higher levels of HIV/AIDS infection occurring among FSWs? FSWs are often stigmatised, marginalised and criminalised by the societies in which they live. Their access to human rights in a criminalised system is minimal.</p> <p>Does violent and obstructive cultural practices combined with laws promoting gender inequalities including gender-based violence (GBV), tend to perpetuate sustaining women's vulnerability to HIV/ AIDS? Many have been raped and there is very little hope of laying a charge against their attacker/s which exposes their vulnerability to violence. The clients of sex workers act as a 'bridge population', transmitting HIV between sex workers and the general population (Rana, 2015).</p> <p>Outcome - Will decriminalisation reduce HIV/AIDS infections? - South Africa's National Sex Worker HIV Plan 2016 -2019 seeks to enable equitable access to health and legal services by promoting safer working conditions and access to sex worker health programmes. My research will creatively challenge gender inequalities and represent the health and well-being of FSWs and their lived realities.</p>
Title of Paper 4	<b>Telling stories ... experience and impact</b>
Author(s)	Dr Susan Hodgett, Ulster University, <a href="mailto:sl.hodgett@ulster.ac.uk">sl.hodgett@ulster.ac.uk</a>
Abstract of Paper 4	This presentation will discuss how over a career my interest in telling stories for policy evaluation and analysis has grown from my experience here in Northern Ireland to beyond. It considers how this interest in narratology has developed from Political Sociology



	to Blurring Genres and has enabled me to work on exploring new research methodologies in an AHRC sponsored Research Network bringing together international experts in the field. This network gives an opportunity for academics, policy makers and others to consider the power of narratives in a globalising world and recognises the continuing importance and relevance of our research today.
--	--

## SESSION 8

Title of Panel	<b>Irish Sociological Futures: Crises &amp; Opportunities</b>
Discussants	Colin Coulter (Maynooth), Katy Hayward (QUB) & Liam O'Dowd (QUB).
Abstract of Panel/ Symposium	<p>Sociology in Ireland faces a sequence of challenges that is perhaps unprecedented. In Northern Ireland, the instrumentalist logic of the new breed of university administrators threatens the very existence of the discipline. South of the border, the recent spasm of boom to bust to 'recovery' has asked critical questions of the facility of sociology to interrogate and anticipate social change. And then there is the vexed issue of how sociologists operating in the two jurisdictions relate, or otherwise, to one another.</p> <p>The at times fruitful conversations across the border that often took place a generation ago have become ever more rare and the remit of the SAI increasingly appears to be bounded by the twenty six counties. It is entirely possible of course that this entrenched partitionism will be challenged by recent political events. The advent of 'Brexit' has raised fundamental questions in terms of how the two existing jurisdictions on the island will relate to one another in the near future. Although almost unthinkable a year ago the prospect of a 'border poll' is now very real indeed.</p> <p>This era of constitutional flux will create challenges for Irish Sociology but will also offer new opportunities. In particular, it will perhaps require people working on either side of what is now the Irish border to rediscover how to talk to one another and in that dialogue map out a whole range of previously unanticipated sociological futures. In this panel, we will reflect on the challenges and opportunities that currently face Irish sociology. The discussion will be led by a conversation between three sociologists whose biographies and research interests have seen them traverse the Irish border over several decades.</p>

Title of Panel	<b>Rethinking security</b>
Title of Paper 1	<b>Parking Tickets and Police Reform: Culture, Legitimacy and Accountability in Irish Policing</b>
Author(s)	Aogán Mulcahy, University College Dublin, aogan.mulcahy@ucd.ie
Abstract of Paper 1	<p>In an influential article, 'Parking Tickets and Class Repression', Otwin Marenin (1982) argued that to provide a comprehensive and robust understanding of the role the police played in society, critical theories of policing had to consider the spectrum of police activities, and to appreciate the 'relative autonomy' the police enjoyed from dominant social structures. By largely focusing on the 'class repression' dimension of policing, Marenin suggested that critical theorists neglected the 'parking tickets' dimension: in effect, they argued that the key to understanding policing lay in examining its role (often highlighted in crisis situations), while neglecting the implications of routine police practice. Using Marenin's argument as a starting point, here I suggest that our understanding of policing must be attentive to the specific contexts involved, and while routine police practice cannot be considered in isolation from structural roles, such apparently banal activities as issuing parking tickets (or cancelling penalty points) can nevertheless highlight key dimensions of the policing field. Here I consider the example of recent (and ongoing) scandals surrounding allegations of police</p>

	misconduct in Ireland, which largely emerged from whistleblowers' allegations surrounding the police practice of cancelling penalty points awarded for traffic offences. I examine how even apparently innocuous dimensions of policing might shed light on wider aspects of police practice, accountability and legitimacy, and on the relationship between policing and the socio-political sphere more generally.
Title of Paper 2	Producing Security: Urban Securitization Through Fields and Capitals
Author(s)	Matt Bowden, Dublin Institute of Technology <a href="mailto:matt.bowden@dit.ie">matt.bowden@dit.ie</a> (correspondent), and Derek Dodd, Dublin Institute of Technology <a href="mailto:Derek.dodd@dit.ie">Derek.dodd@dit.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 2	Security is commonly regarded as a negative property of a creeping web of surveillance technologies in and beyond the state. Indeed, there is an expanding body of research and debate about the role of non-sovereign actors in new security apparatuses. These take the form of assemblages or security nodes through which flows of information are streamed, but also through which bodies are contained, channelled and excluded. Such a securitization is reflected in physical and digital infrastructures but also reflected in everyday subjective accommodations by structuring choices for safe routes (Schuilenburg, 2015), and in the everyday by emotional work by subjects (Crawford and Hutchinson, 2016). Security therefore is constituted in everyday practice on the one hand but also structured within market, state and civil processes of production, refinement and distribution on the other. In addition, space and populations are increasingly the sources for the extraction of data as forms of capital. Current research is exploring this arena utilising two key organising concepts: security field as the relational engagements and positions of actors relative to one another in the production and distribution of security; and security capital as the production and consumption of technologies, networks and cultural goods. This paper draws from a series of interviews with security producers in a variety of sectors where actors and agencies adopt field positions in respect to particular security problems. While such challenges constitute stressors in specific locales, they also present an opportunity for the harvesting of 'security capital' which can be extracted and used to underpin positions in other fields. We observe from the data (i) that field actions take place within weak institutional contexts and in parallel with formal systems of accountability; and (ii) field action is present but that the constitution of the security field itself remains elusive without reference to the role of municipal politics.
Title of Paper 3	<b>Community-Supported Agriculture in Dublin: Food Futures</b>
Author(s)	Sean Shanagher, Ballyfermot College of Further Education, <a href="mailto:sean.shanagher2@mail.dcu.ie">sean.shanagher2@mail.dcu.ie</a>
Abstract of Paper 3	The fallout of the 2008 crisis has seen a marked increase in grassroots community food systems: community gardens, community-supported agriculture and food-buying coops have mobilised citizens in the city. The focus of this project will be on community-supported agriculture (CSA), a system where communities forge relationships with farmers in the peri-urban areas for the purposes of securing food. What results is a type of insurance scheme for grower and buyer alike, and a reconfiguration of the producer/consumer dynamic insofar as all parties are members of cooperative community. The research aims to investigate how CSA participants locate themselves within wider social and ecological shifts, how they envision the development of such projects, and the obstacles and opportunities they anticipate along the way. In this way, it is hoped to trace lines towards emergent 'sociological futures' of food production. Along with more traditional ethnographic methods, the researcher's involvement as a participant in CSA Dublin between 2012 and the present allows for a reflexive ethnography. Stepping inside the research frame in this way can lead to shifts in the research ontology: against a background of the ongoing social and ecological depredations of an agricultural system honed by neoliberal capitalism, understanding and solidarity can be articulated together, a position for example refined through a 'militant research' methodology (Bresnihan and Byrne, 2014). Such an approach posits a

	collaborative, democratic and accountable 'publicness of sociology', one that problematises more extractivist models of data-gathering. In relation to a grossly distorted global food system, conceptual and theoretical frameworks that may point towards alternatives include the 'food sovereignty' imaginary conceived by <i>La Via Campesina</i> , Bookchin's 'ecology of freedom' and Kovel's 'prefigurative praxis'.
--	--